

(12) **United States Patent**
Padmani et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 12,094,598 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Sep. 17, 2024**

(54) **MANAGEMENT OF MEDICATION PREPARATION WITH FORMULARY MANAGEMENT**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 372 days.

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(22) Filed: **Aug. 30, 2021**

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US 2021/0391067 A1 Dec. 16, 2021

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 14/868,625, filed on Sep. 29, 2015, now Pat. No. 11,107,574.
(Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06F 8/71 (2018.01)
G16H 10/00 (2018.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G16H 40/20** (2018.01); **G16H 10/00** (2018.01); **G16H 40/67** (2018.01); **G16H 70/40** (2018.01); **G06F 8/71** (2013.01)

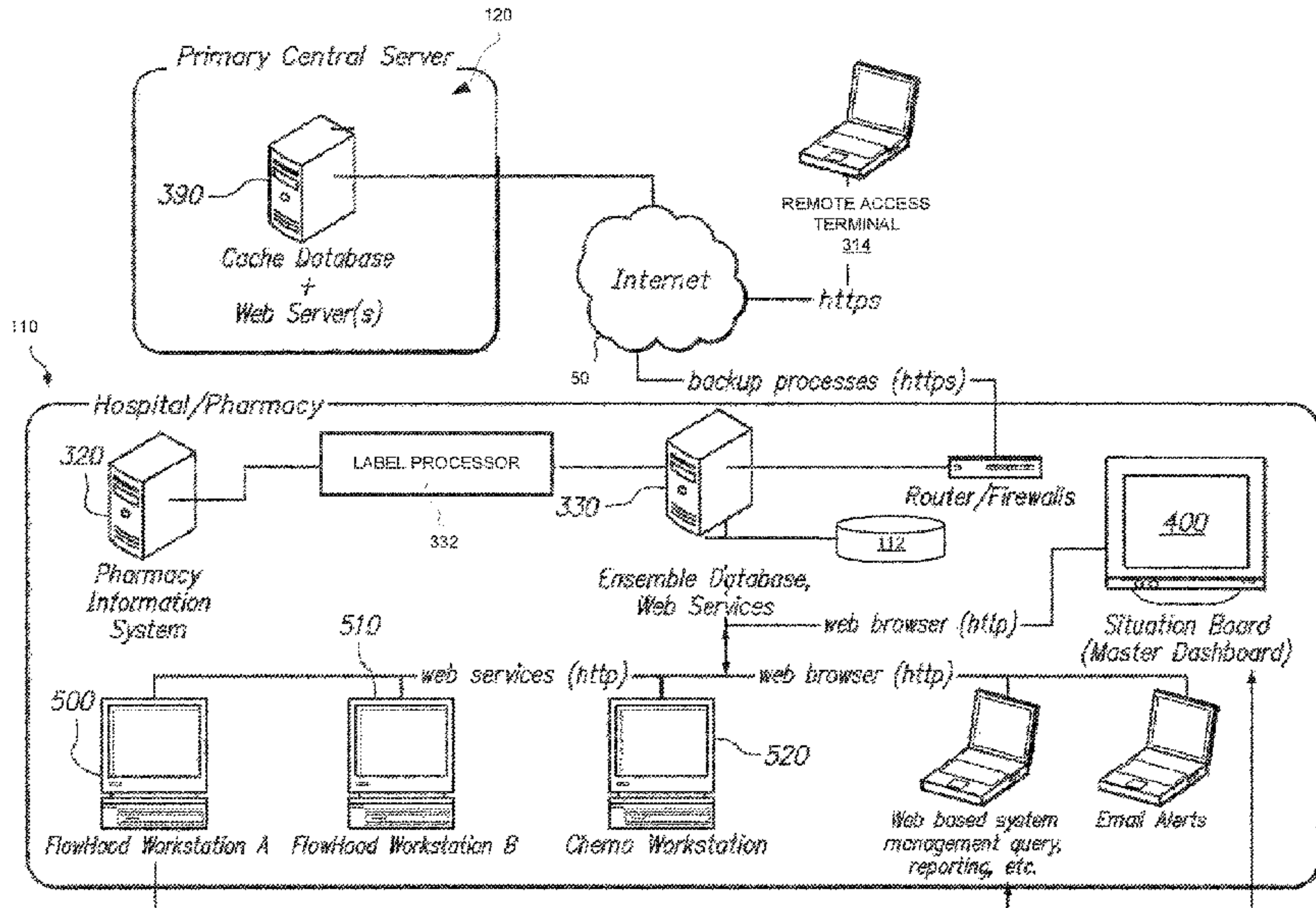
(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**
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Primary Examiner — Marina Lee
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — K&L Gates LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**
A pharmacy workflow management application with improved functionality is disclosed. The improved functionality may include enhancements to a user interface for maintenance of a formulary at a local system executing the pharmacy workflow management application. The local system may include user interface elements provided at least partially based on a user profile. Additional enhancements to a user interface associated with a user profile may be provided for dose order record maintenance using the pharmacy workflow management application. Furthermore, enhancements to triggered scan events for updating a status of a dose order, situation board enhancements related to formatting of the situation board in relation to a user profile, encryption of communication by the pharmacy workflow application, and improved methods of installing updates to terminals of the pharmacy workflow management application are also disclosed.

18 Claims, 50 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

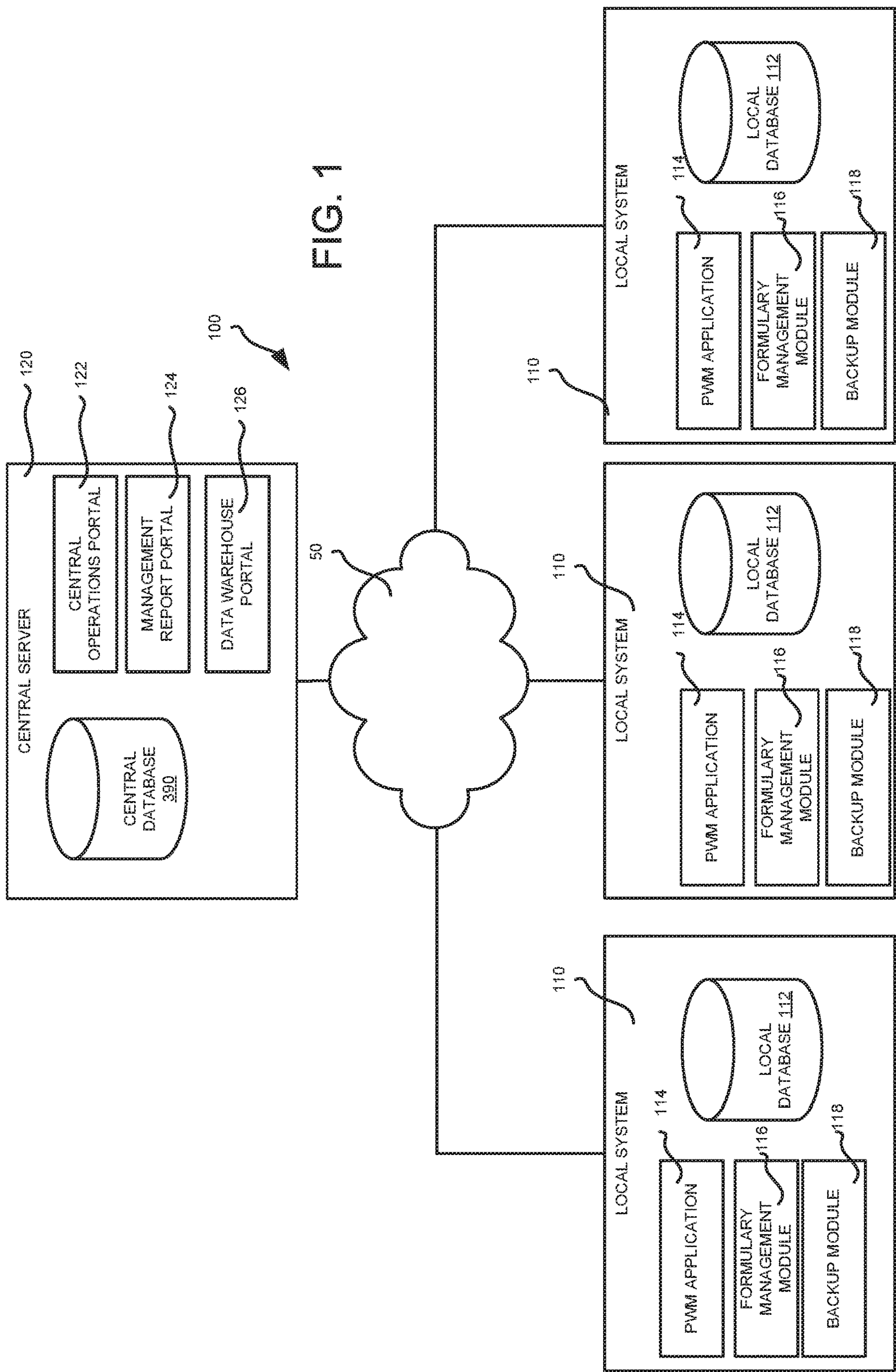
- (60) Provisional application No. 62/057,906, filed on Sep. 30, 2014.
- (51) **Int. Cl.**
G16H 40/20 (2018.01)
G16H 40/67 (2018.01)
G16H 70/40 (2018.01)

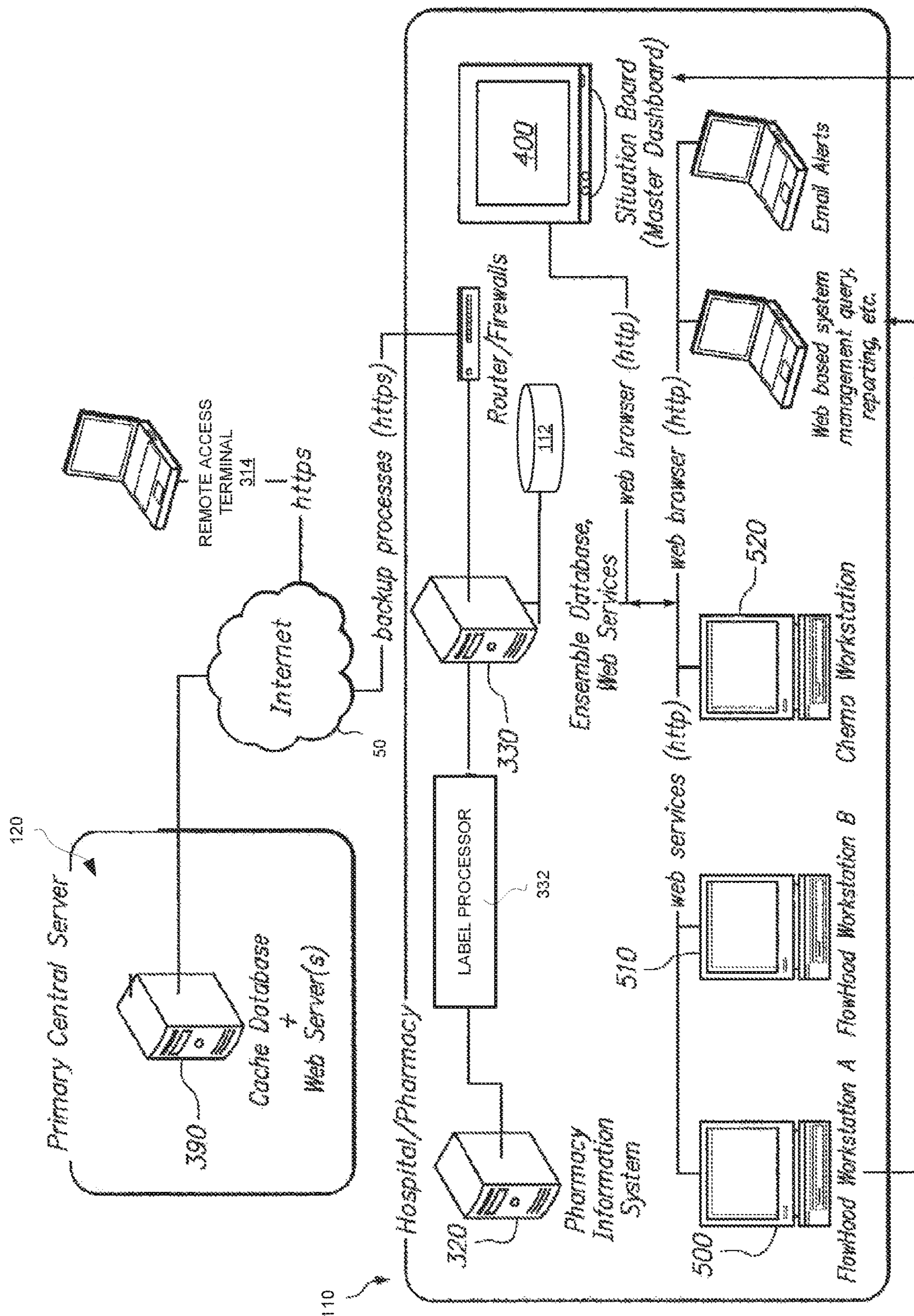
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235/375
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717/174
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705/3
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700/275

* cited by examiner





201

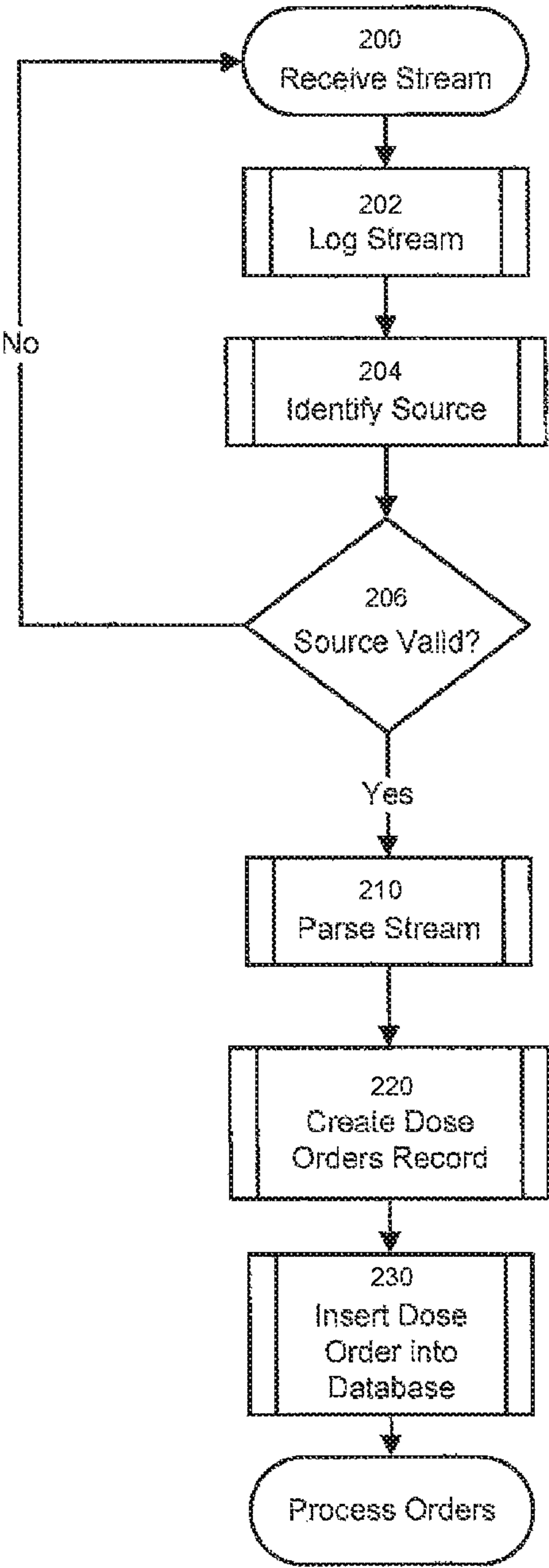


FIG. 3

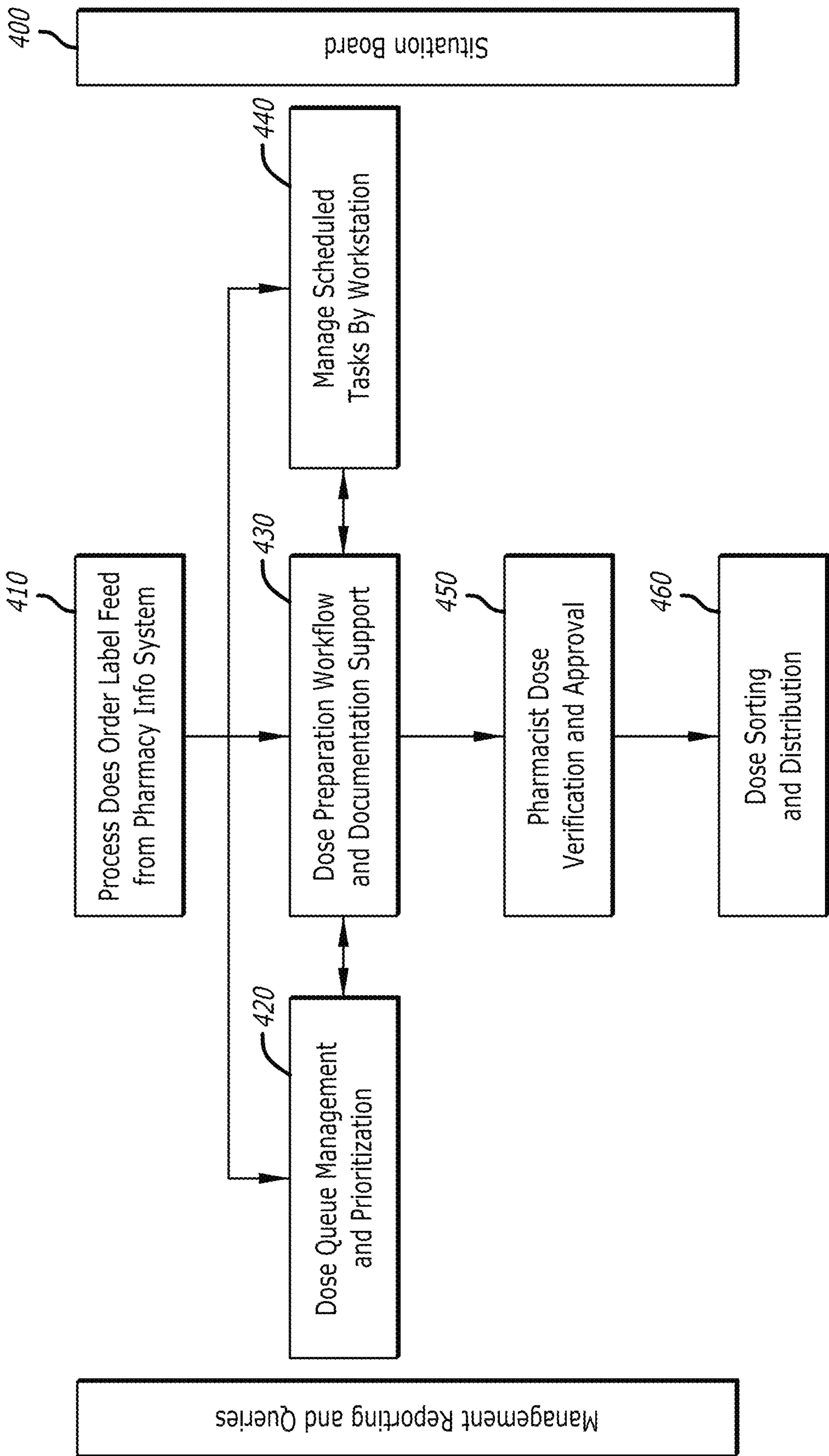


FIG. 4

The screenshot displays a medical software interface titled "IntelliFlow" at the top left. Below the title is a navigation bar with buttons: "ALL [213]", "STAT[12]", "First Dose[10]", "DC[15]", "WAIT[10]", "Make Now[10]", "Unknown Orders[8]", "Custom Filter 1", "Custom Filter 2", "Custom Filter 3", and "Override [251]".

On the right side, there is a header area with "Use: demo" and "Login Time: 2/12/2008 9:53 AM". Below this is a "Current Dose Queue Filter All" button. A central panel displays a list of medication orders, each preceded by a checkbox and a plus icon. The orders are:

- Cefazolin - Qty: 34
- Cefazolin 1000mg - Qty: 4
- Cefazolin 1000mg in 10mL - Qty: 1
- Cefazolin 100mg - Qty: 5
- Cefazolin 200mg - Qty: 5
- Cefazolin 300mg - Qty: 5
- Cefazolin 400mg - Qty: 6
- Cefazolin 500mg - Qty: 8
- Ceftazidime - Qty: 16
- Ceftazidime 100mg - Qty: 8
- Ceftazidime 200mg - Qty: 4
- Ceftazidime 500mg - Qty: 4
- Cefuroxime - Qty: 19
- Cefuroxime 200mg - Qty: 5
- Cefuroxime 468mg - Qty: 6
- Cefuroxime 750mg - Qty: 8
- D5 in 1/2 NS, KCL, HighRiskDrug - Qty: 15
- D5 in 1/2 NS 1000mL, KCL 200mEq, HighRiskDrug 25mg - Qty: 8

 A bracket labeled "303" groups the first eight items, and a bracket labeled "301" groups the last eight items.

At the bottom, there is a toolbar with buttons: "Prepare Doses", "Print Labels", "Discontinue Doses", "Prepare Products", "Select All", "Unselect All", and "Exit". On the far right, a vertical sidebar contains buttons: "Task[3]", "Sort Doses", "Run Reports", "Settings", "Change Password", "Check Product Barcode", "Scan Barcode", "Support", and "Help".

FIG. 5

1300

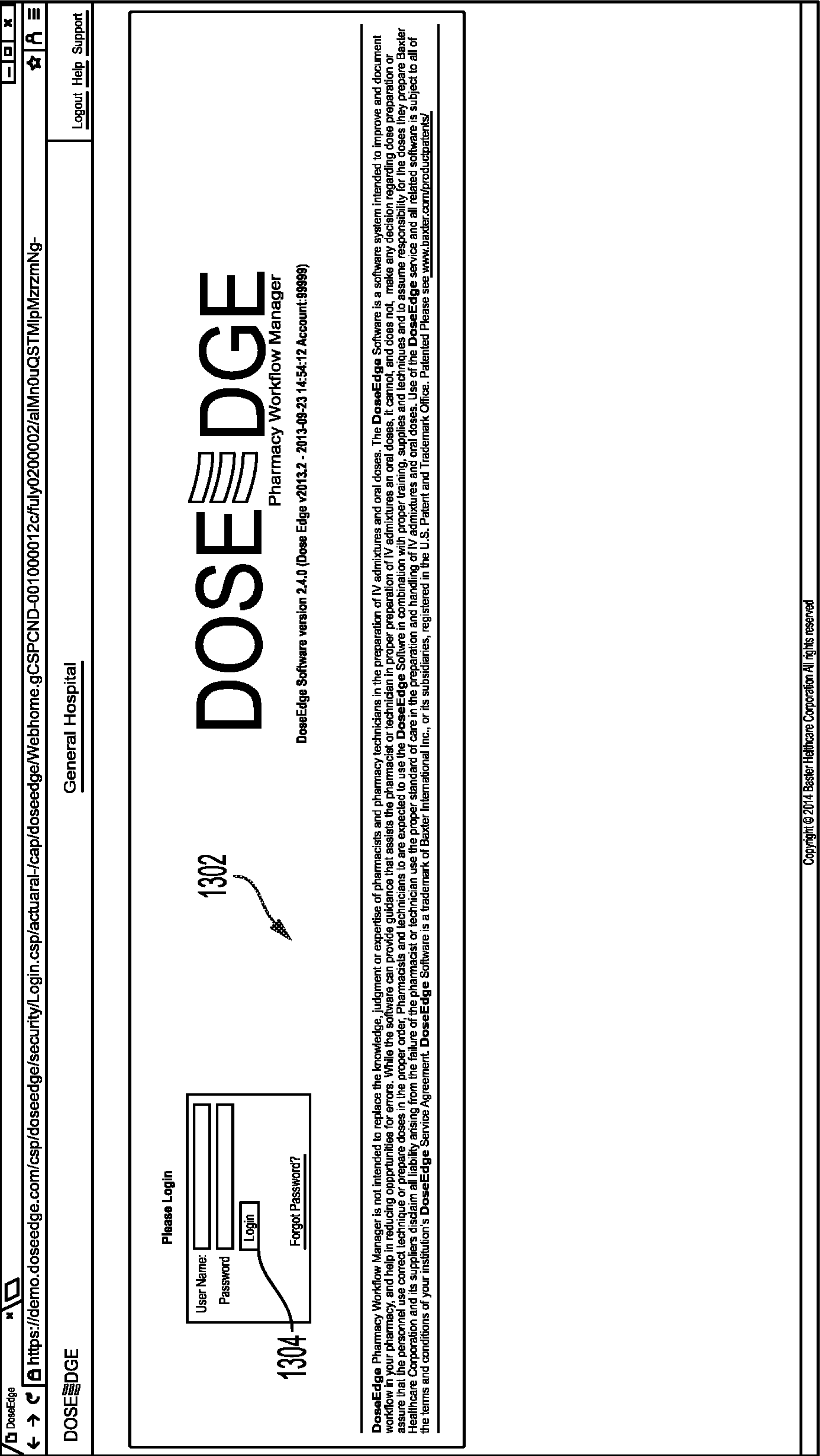
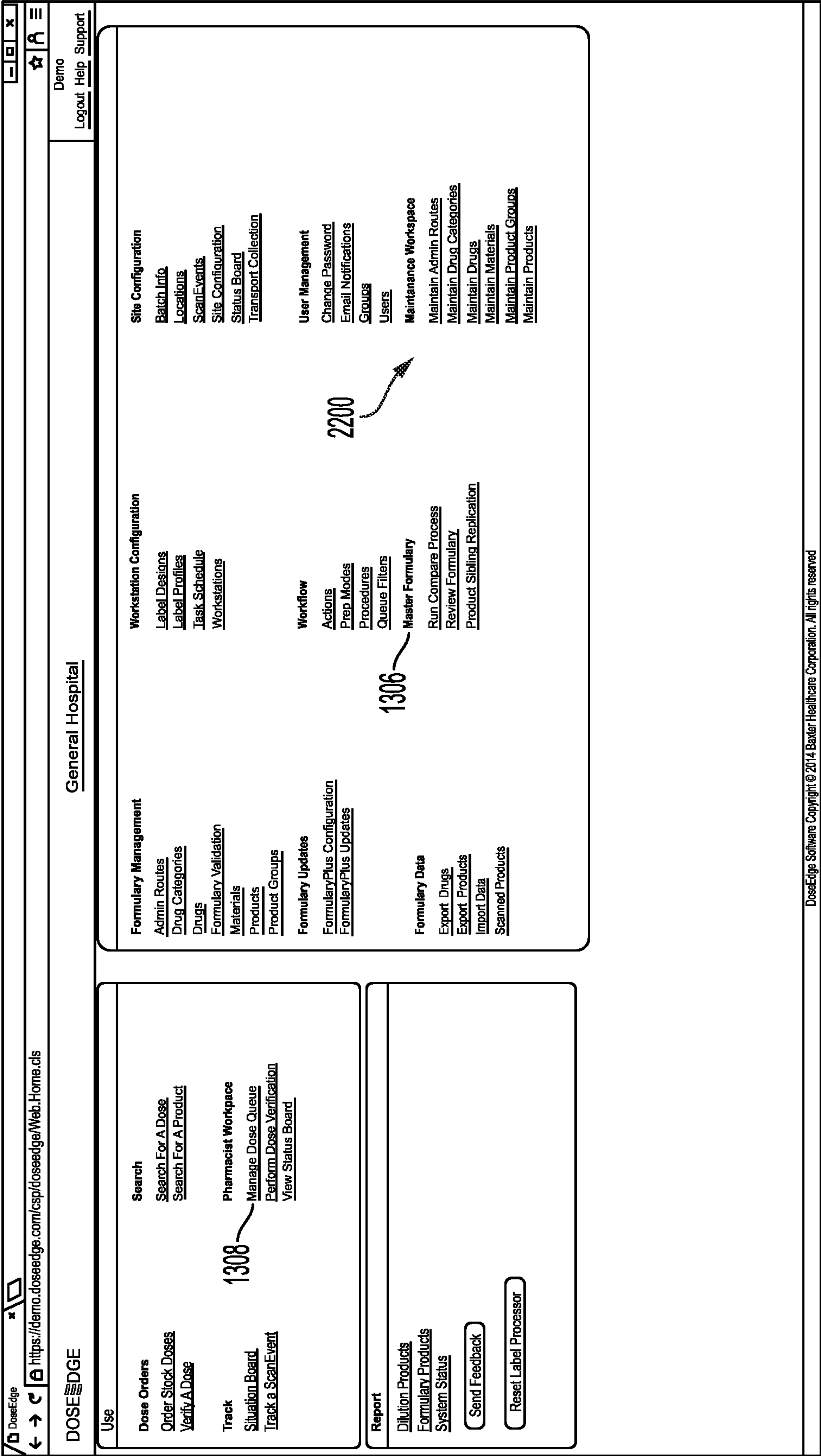


FIG. 6

1300



DoseEdge Software Copyright © 2014 Baxter Healthcare Corporation. All rights reserved

FIG. 7

$$\frac{\infty}{E}G$$

F/G/9

F/G/9

1300

Pharmacist Workspace

DOSEEDGE

ALL SYRINGE
Generic
Oral Liquid

Final 77
STAT 0

Verified 0

Not Prepared 126
STAT

Verify 21
STAT

29
0

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWM.Web.PharmacistWorkspace.cls#verify/Hold_Wait

Demo
Logout Help Support

1314

1310

1312

1332

1334

Wait/Hold	
Hold Doses	
Dose ID	Description
No result were found on the server	

Wait Doses										
Dose ID	Description	Admin Due (from now)	Wait	Wait Imma	Wait Imma	Patient Name	Patient Id	Location	Priority	Batch
126	Ampicillin 1 g in 10 mL	In 7 years				048278670	048278670	1E-161B		
127	Ampicillin 1 g in 10 mL	In 7 years				048278670	048278670	1E-161B		

Total Items: 0

Selected Items: 0

Page Size 100

1

Total Items: 2

Selected Items: 1

Page Size 100

1

Detail

Discontinue

1336

FIG. 10

1300

Pharmacist Workspace

DOSEEDGE

Not Prepared 126 Verify 1340 29 0

ALL

Wait/Hold 2

Inline 0

STAT 0

Final STAT 27 0

Being Verified 0

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWM.Web.PharmacistWorkspace.cis#/verify/final

demo

Logout Help Support

Final/STAT

Patient Name

1338

1342

1340

1346

Show: Individual

Dose ID	Description	Admin Due	Admin Due (from now)	Patient Name	Patient Id	Location	Priority
100	Dilution, Gentamicin 1mg/mL dilution in Dextros...			Ranch, Dill			Dilution
101	Dilution, Gentamicin 1mg/mL dilution in Dextros...			Ranch, Dill			Dilution
102	Gentamicin 140 mg,0.9% sodium chloride 50 m...	02/25/2014 15:50	20 days ago	Lake, Adult	193396247	5S-562A	Batch
103	DC Gentamicin 140 mg, 0.9% sodium chloride...	02/25/2014 18:25	20 days ago	Lake, Adult	615098634	4E-460B	DC
104	Gentamicin 140 mg,0.9% sodium chloride 50 m...	02/25/2014 19:57	20 days ago	Lake, Adult	193396247	5S-562A	Batch
105	Events, Dante	02/25/2014 15:53	20 days ago	Events, Dante	492216426	8E-836B	Batch
106	Field, Khema	02/25/2014 16:16	20 days ago	Field, Khema	926296655	2E-250A	Batch
107	Cisplatin 70 mg,0.9% sodium chloride 250 mL...	02/25/2014 16:54	20 days ago	Field, Khema	926296655	2E-250A	Batch
108	Round, Tot	02/25/2014 16:18	20 days ago	Round, Tot	907186481	7W-793B	Batch
109	Day, Baby	02/25/2014 16:22	20 days ago	Day, Baby	562624367	3S-359A	Batch
110	Tona, Babino	02/25/2014 16:23	20 days ago	Tona, Babino	893966396	2E-269A	Batch
111	Greg, Nancy	02/25/2014 16:29	20 days ago	Greg, Nancy	709612392	8W-868A	Batch
112	Wood DC						
Total Items: 27							

Page Size 100

1

1318

FIG. 11

1300

PharmacistWorkspace

← → ↻

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwmi/PWMIWeb,PharmacistWorkspace.cls#/prep/duplicates

Not Prepared126Verify21START

290

DOSEEDGE

Demo

Logout Help Support

ALL▼126

Suspected duplicate doses

	Dose ID	Description	Admin Due (from now)	Patient ID	Patient Name	Location	Status	Priority
Requested0								
		ceFAZolin 200 mg in 2 mL (51)						
		Original51	20 days ago	086418945	Rock, Kid	6N-661B	At-Checking	Batch
		52	20 days ago	086418945	Rock, Kid	6N-661B	At-Checking	Batch
STAT21		ceFAZolin 200 mg in 2 mL (65)						
		Original65	20 days ago	947497495	Wood, CC	3N-382B	At-Checking	Batch
		66	20 days ago	947497495	Wood, CC	3N-382B	At-Checking	Batch
Resume Prep1		Gentamicin 110 mg,0.9% sodium Chloride 2.75 mL in 5 mL (95)						
		Original95	20 days ago	793376910	High, Lad	7E-728A	At-Checking	Batch
		96	20 days ago	793376910	High, Lad	7E-728A	At-Checking	Batch
Rework0		Doxorubicin 50 mg in 25 mL (112)						
		Original112	20 days ago	506440894	Deer, Chemo	2W-277B	At-Checking	Batch
		113	20 days ago	506440894	Deer, Chemo	2W-277B	At-Checking	Batch
DC1		Cisplatin 70 mg,0.9% sodium chloride 250 mL in 320 mL (124)						
		Original124	20 days ago	926296655	Field, Khema	2E-250A	At-Checking	Batch
		125	20 days ago	926296655	Field, Khema	2E-250A	At-Checking	Batch
Wait/Hold2		Ampicillin 1 g in 10 mL (126)						
		Original126	in 7 years	048278670	Wait, Ima	1E-161B	Pending	Batch
		127	in 7 years	048278670	Wait, Ima	1E-161B	Pending	Batch
Suspected Duplicates7		Insulin Regular (Recombinant) 100 units,0.9% sodium chloride 100 mL in 100 mL (134)						
		Original134	20 days ago	035750319	Engle, Hirisk	8N-856A	At-Checking	Batch
		135	20 days ago	035750319	Engle, Hirisk	8N-856A	At-Checking	Batch

Total Items: 14

Selected Items: 1

Page Size100

DetailIgnoreDiscontinue

1318

FIG. 12

1366 1368 1370

FIG. 13

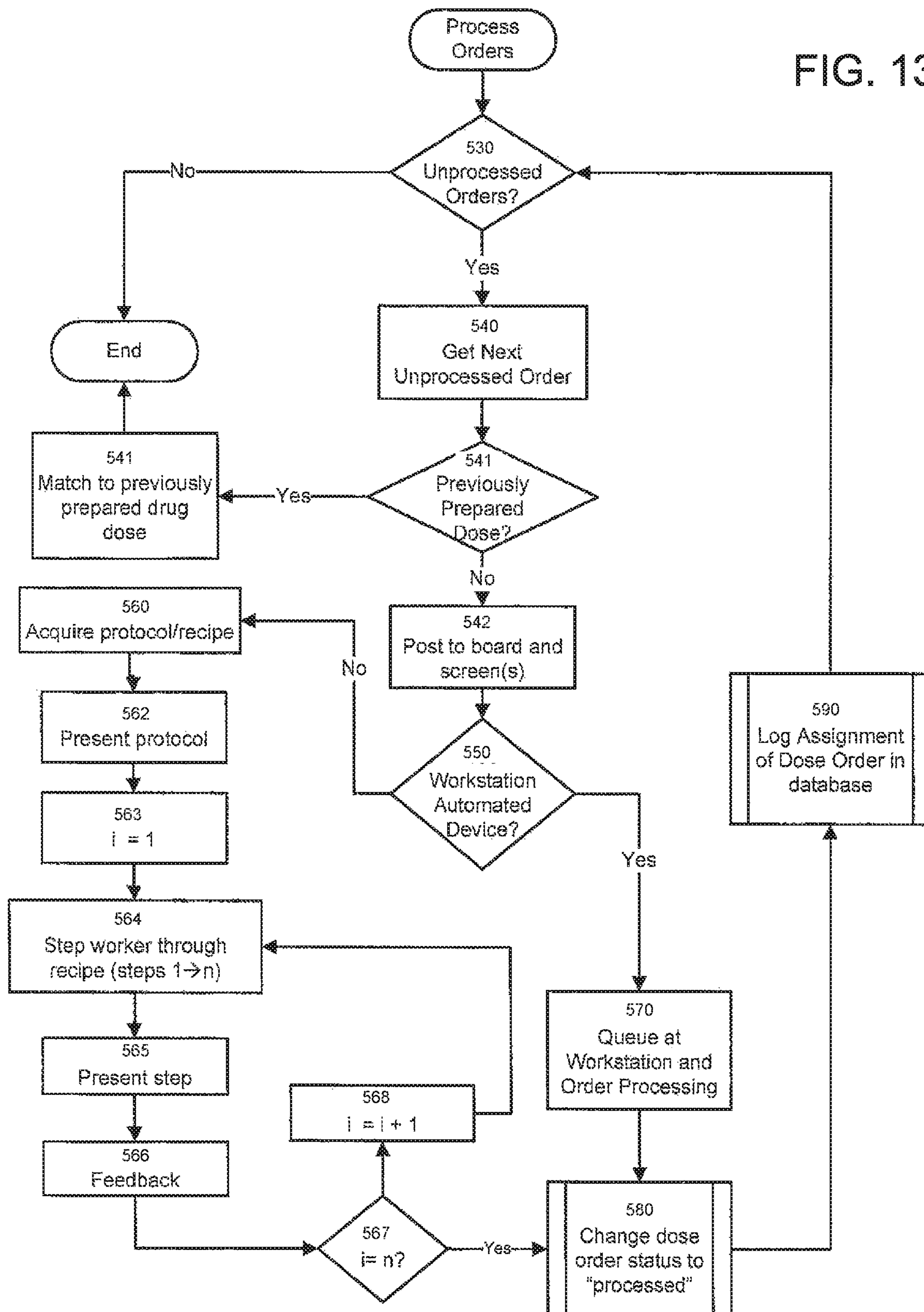


Figure 6 is a screenshot of the IntellicFlow software interface for a LAF Hood. The interface displays various fields and buttons for managing a dose preparation process. Key elements include:

- Header Information:** "Use: demo", "Login Time: 8/7/2008 5:10 PM", and "Cefazolin 100mg in 1ml".
- Status and Progress:** "Completed (0)", "Pending (1)", and "Selected Products Information".
- Dose Preparation Details:** "Cefazolin 1g (Apoth)", "100 mg / 100mg/ml = 1 ml", "Recon: 9.6 mL", and "Current: 10mL".
- Buttons and Controls:** "Detail", "Cancel", "Print Label", "Keyboard", and "Done".
- Task Menu:** A dropdown menu labeled "Task[3]" with options: "Sort", "Doses", "Dose", "Search", "Product", "Actions", "Run Reports", "Settings", "Change", "Password", "Scan", "Barcode", "Support", and "Help".
- Activity Log:** A section titled "Activity log" showing a list of activities: "Started Dose preparation for DoseIDs: 16 Dose Description: Cefazolin", "Selected a new Product 'Cefazolin 1g (Apoth)' (555). Volume=10.00", and "The product list is complete".

FIG. 14

IntelliFlow

ALL [245]

STAT / Due Soon[10]

First Dose[10]

DC[15]

WAIT / HOLD [3]

Make Now[11]

Unknown Orders[8]

FHT Doses [245]

Podmoni Doses [2]

HighRisk Doses [34]

Override [251]

LAF Hood1

Use: demo

Login Time: 8/7/2008 5:10 PM

Cefazolin 100mg in 1ml

Pending (1)

Completed (0)

Total (1)

Cefazolin 1g (Apoth)

Cancel Pending Doses

Exit

ForHealth

Task[3]

Sort Doses

Dose Search

Product Actions

Run Reports

Settings

Change Password

Scan Barcode

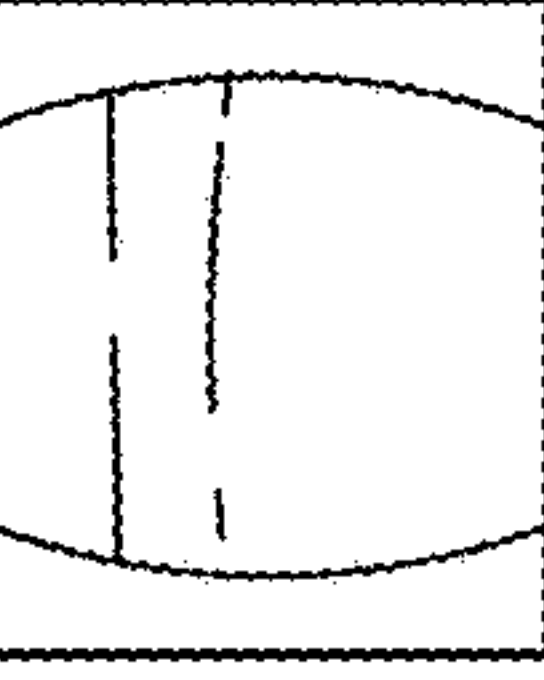
Support

Help

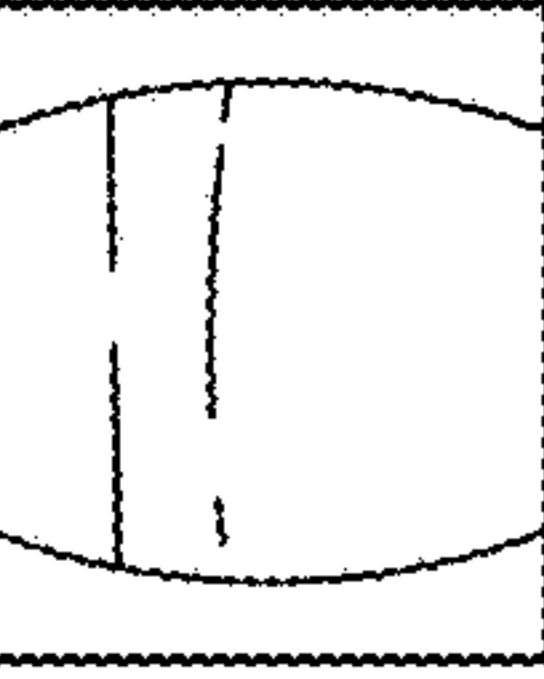
Cefazolin 1g (Apoth)

100 mg / 100mg/ml = 1 ml

Recon: 9.6 mL



Current: 10mL



Qty: 10



Detail

Cancel

Selected Products Information

710

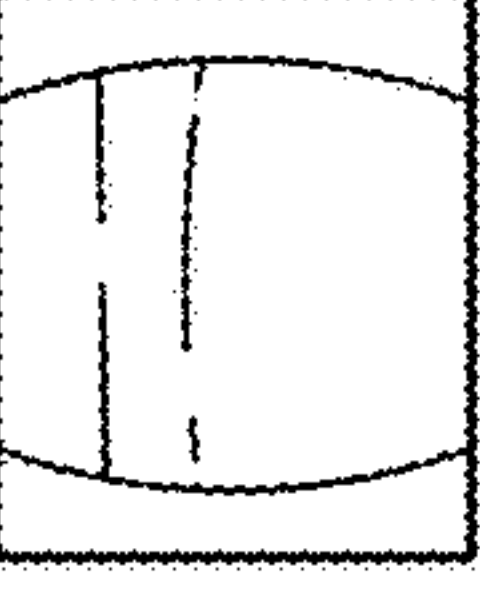
The product list is complete

Current Dose Information

Patient: Mirabelli, Karen (28429-75)

Final Volume: 1 mL

Admin: 08/07/08 17:04 Type: STAT Dilution: False



Apply label to Dose.

Done

Acquire dose volume from product.

Done

Capture image at product dose transfer.

Capture image of completed dose.

Scan barcode label on completed dose.

Activity log

1 Started Dose preparation for DoseIDs:16 Dose Description: Cefazolin

2 Selected a new Product "Cefazolin 1g (Apoth)" (555). Volume=10.00

3 Completed " Cefazolin 1g (Apoth)" Product preparation. (555)

4 Started Dose (16) preparation. Patient Name: Mirabelli, Karen

Intel | iFlow

ForHealth

FIG. 15

Dose Detail

Close

Dose Description: Cafazolin 100mg

Patient Name: Lefebvre, Doug

Description	Value
ID	285
AdministrationDat...	1/31/2008 10:28:37 AM
Aux1	FHT Test Dose Order
Aux2	Aux2 Data
Aux3	
Aux4	
Aux5	
Aux6	
Aux7	
Aux8	
Aux9	
Aux10	
Barcode	595817546
DC	False
FinalVolume	5
PatientID	17896~40
PatientLocation	OW~578
PatientName	Lefebvre, Doug
PatientOrderID	1848900
STAT	False
FirstDose	False
Expiration	24
ProcessType	0
Overfill	0
LabelFormat	

Cafazolin 10g (Watson)
Barcode p71
Recon: 56 mL
Expiration Hrs 0
Current: 20 mL

Dose Images

FIG. 16

IntelliFlow

ForHealth General Hospital

User: demo

LogOut

Help

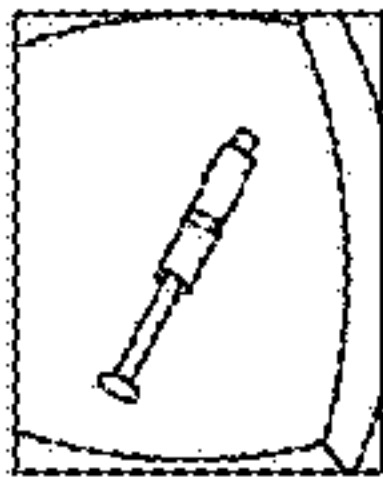
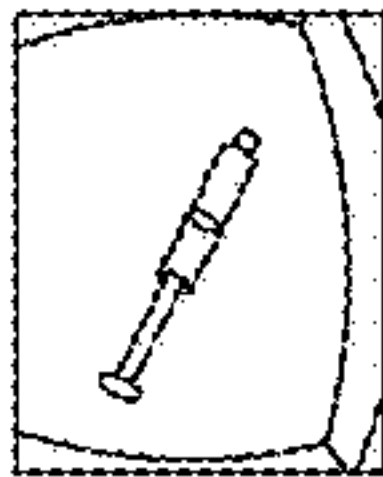
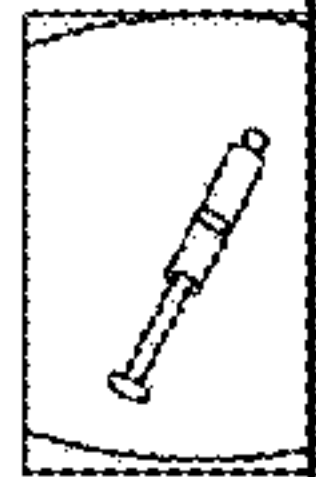
Support

Dose Description		Earliest Admin	Earliest Expiration	Quantity	Highest Priority
CEFAZOLIN 400MG IN 4ML		02/12/2008 10:55 AM	02/13/2008 11:50 AM	6	Batch

Doses

Select All

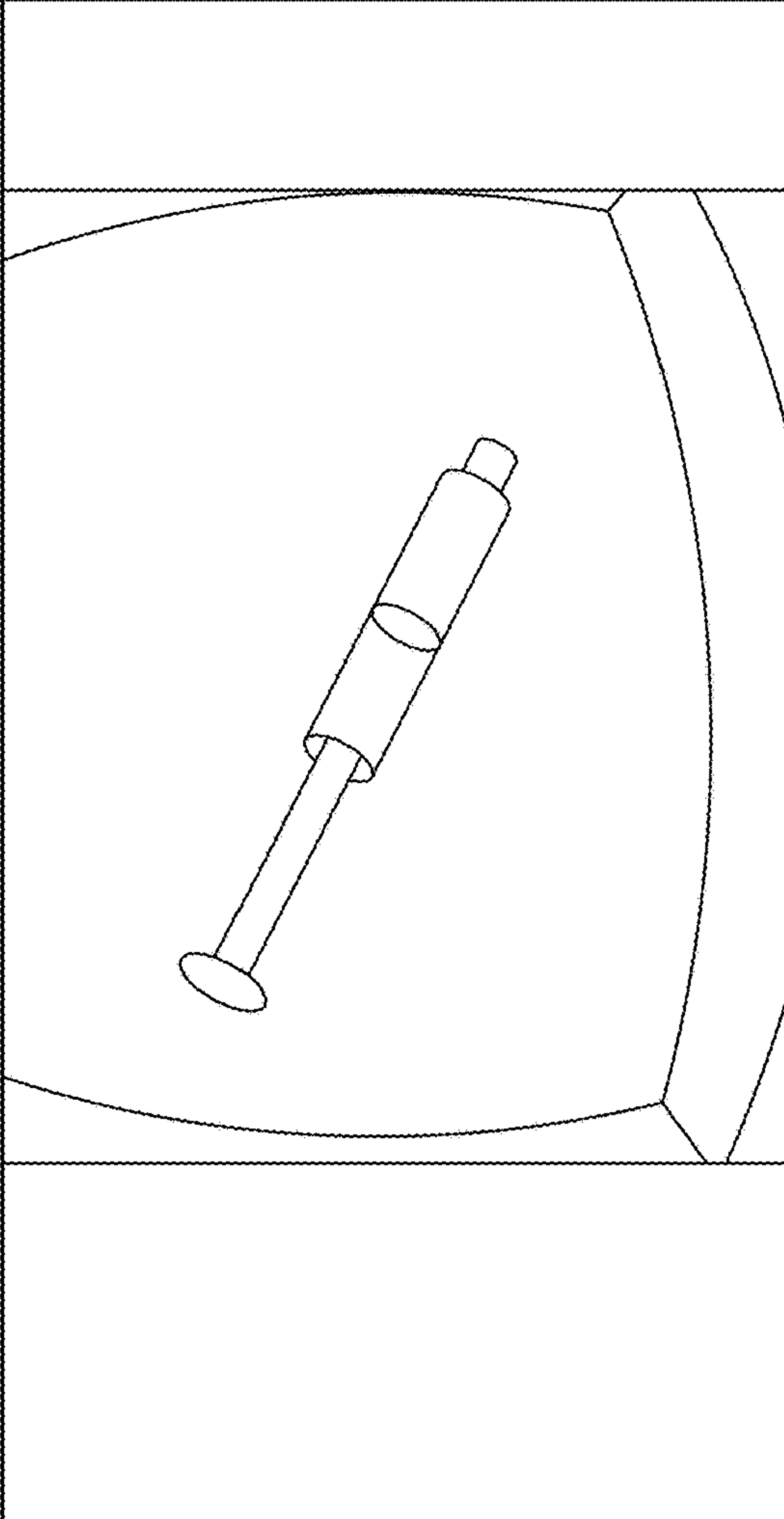
UnSelect All

1	☐	Telka, John Order: 5155585 Lot: BW-212 Admin: 02/12/2008 10:55 AM Expiration: 02/13/2008 11:50 AM Priority: Batch 
2	☐	Hycoth, Doug Order: 42386855 Lot: OW-918 Admin: 02/12/2008 11:33 AM Expiration: 02/13/2008 11:50 AM Priority: Batch 
3	☐	Wisesell, Steven Order: 6634570 Lot: 8M-325 Admin: 02/12/2008 11:45 AM 

Patient Name: Telka, John
Admin: 02/12/2008 10:55 AM
Expiration: 02/13/2008 11:50 AM
Dose Order log ID: 4

Patient Order ID: 5155585
Pickup: Batch
User: care
Workstation: Laf Hexcell





Disposition:

Comment:

Remake / Reject Reason:

Apply

Cancel

FIG. 17

1300

Pharmacist Workspace

← → ↻

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWM.Web.PharmacistWorkspace.cis#/verify/being_verified

Shared

Print

Star

Menu

DOSEEDGE

Not Prepared126Verify21START

290

Demo

Logout

Help

Support

ALL

Being Verified Doses

Column Grouping Drag drop column header here

Wait/Hold2

Inline0

STAT0

Final STAT260

Being Verified1

1312

Column Grouping Drag drop column header here

Dose ID18

DescriptionceFAZolin 200 mg in 2 mL

Admin Due (from now)7 days ago

Day, Baby

Patient Name

Patient ID562624367

Location3S-359A

Priority

Batch

Total Items: 1

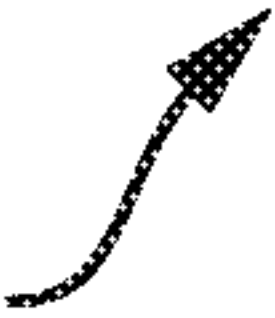
Page Size100

1

Print

1318

1300



Pharmacist Workspace

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWMWeb.PharmacistWorkspace.ds#/verify/being_verified

Sheet

DOSEEDGE

Not Prepared126Verify21START290

Logout Help Support

ALL▼

Wait/Hold2

Inline0

STAT0

Final STAT260

Being Verified1

Being Verified Doses

Column Grouping Drag drop: column header here

Dose ID18

Dose DescriptionceFAZolin 200 mg in 2 mL

Admin Due (from now)7 days ago

Patient NameDay, Baby

Patient ID582624367

Location36-359A

Priority

Batch

Take Control of Dose Being Verified

The dose for patient Greg, Nancy is being verified by Bhavesh Padmani. Do you want to take control of the dose and perform the verification or just view the dose?

Leave Alone

View Dose

Take Control

Total Items: 1

Page Size100

FIG. 19A

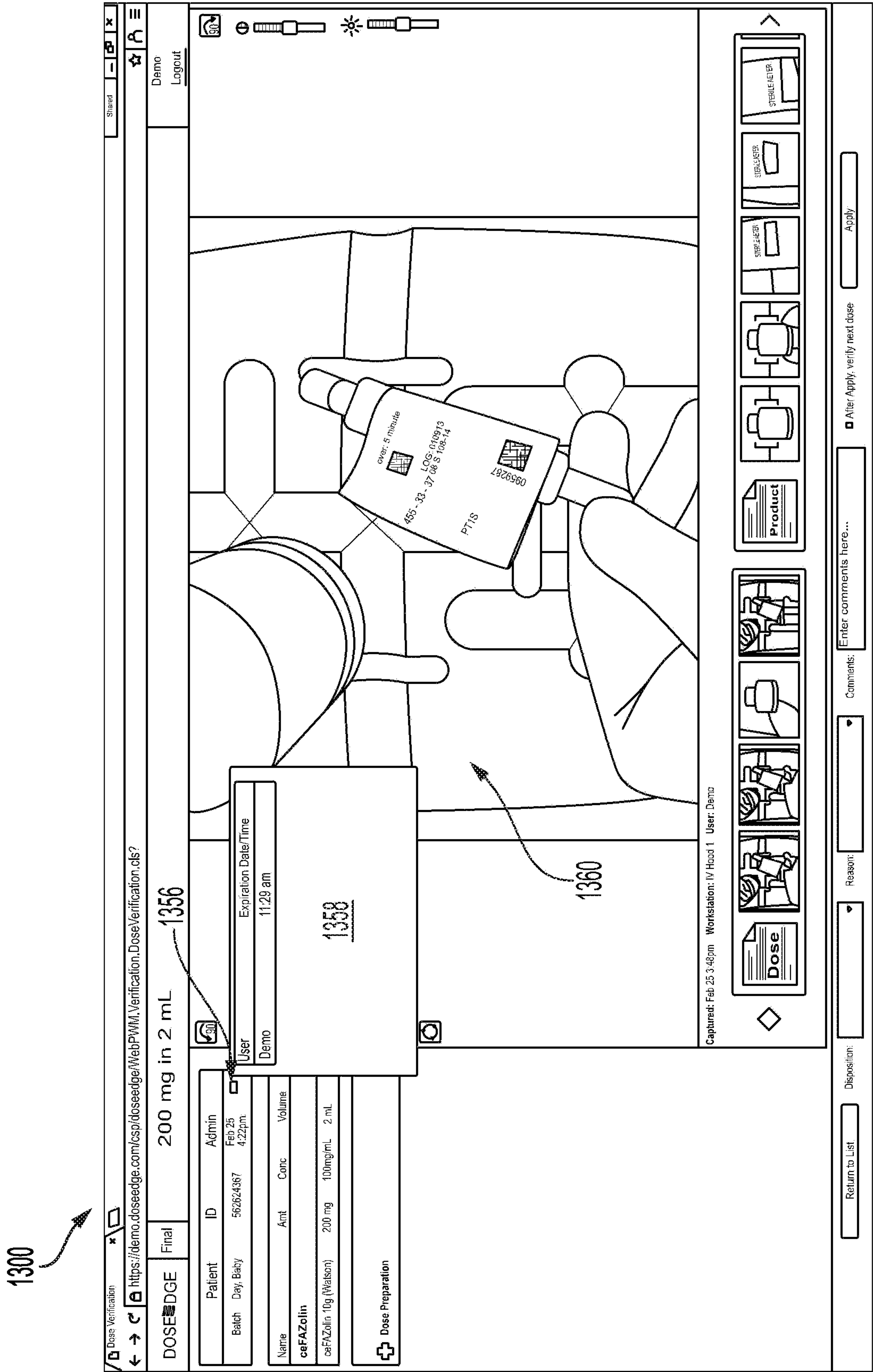


FIG. 19B

1300
Dose Verification

DOSE DGE Final

Patient ID	Admin
Bath Day	Feb 25 4:22pm
Name	Ant Conc Volume
ceFAZolin	
ceFAZolin 10g (Watson)	200 mg 100 mg/mL 2 mL
Dose Preparation	

200 mg in 2 mL

1356

User Demo

Expiration Date Time

11:20 am

1358

7CPEDS-7206-01

ceFAZolin 500 mg 200 mg

Total volume: 2 mL

Route: IV Rate:

Frequency: EVERY 8 HOURS Infuse Over: 15 Minutes

Due: 1/31/13 13:00

REFRIGERATE

Protect from light

NOT CHECKED JWW

D11641

1/2 1 1 1/2 2 3

Captured: Feb 25 3:48pm Workstation: IV Hood 1 User: Demo

Product

Dose

STERILIZER

STERILE METER

INFUSION PUMP

INJECTION PORT

Return to List

Disposition:

Comments: Enter comments here...

After Apply, verify next dose.

FIG. 20

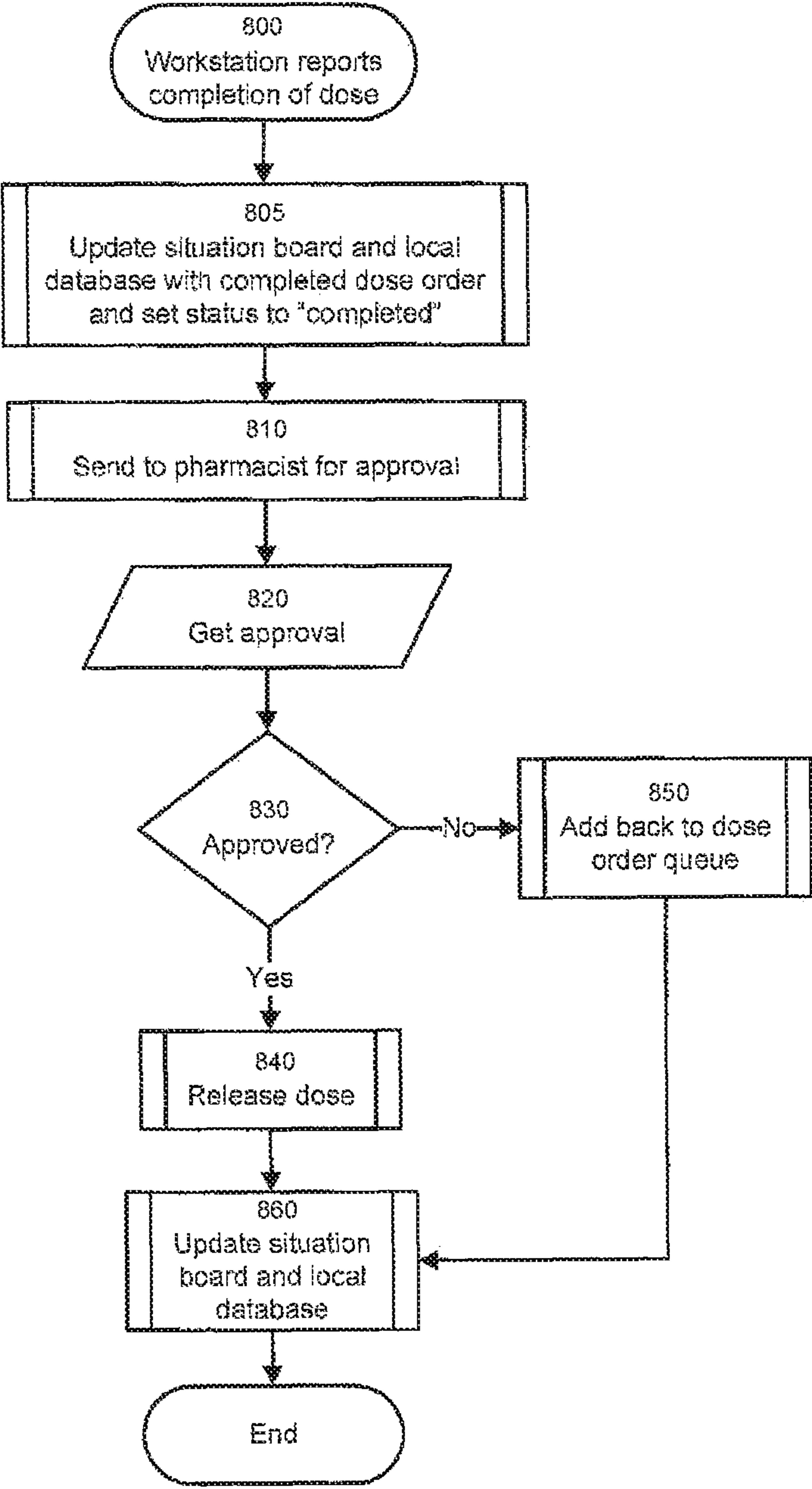


FIG. 21

Maintenance Workspace

← →

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWM.Web.Maintenance.cls#/formulary/admin_route

DOSEEDGE

Admin Routes

Drug Categories

Drugs

Materials

Product Groups

Products

Formulary

2220

2218

2210

Demo

Logout Help Support

Administration Routes

Search Admin Route ID Admin Route Name

Column Grouping: Drag and drop column header here.

ID	Name	Abbreviation	Description
4	Epidural	EPI	2214
8	Inhalation	IN	
11	Intradermal	ID	
2	Intramuscular	IM	
10	Intraperitoneal	IP	

Total Items: 12

Administration Route Synonyms

Selected

New Synonym

Add

* Required fields are shown in yellow

Save Cancel

2212a

2212

2228

2244

2216

2232

2215

FIG. 22

Maintenance Workspace

← → ↻

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWM.Web.Maintenance.cls#formulary/drug_category

DOSEEDGE

Formulary

2220

2210

Logout Demo Help Support

Admin Routes

Drug Categories

Drugs

Materials

Product Groups

Products

Drug Categories

Search Drug Category ID, Drug Category Name

Column Grouping: Drag and drop column header here.

ID

Name

Description

1Category 1Drug Category 1

2Category 2Drug Category 22214

3Category 3Drug Category 3

Total Items: 3

Page Size301

Drug Category Properties

Category NameCategory 2

DescriptionDrug Category 2

2216

* Required fields are shown in yellow

NewSaveCancelDelete

FIG. 23

Maintenance Workspace

[←](#)
[→](#)
[https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWM.Web.Maintenance.cls#/formulary/drug](#)

☆

🔍

☰

DOSEEDGE

Formulary 2212c

2218

2210

Demo

Logout Help Support

ID	Name	Hazardous	High Risk	Allowed As Diluent	Needs Review
1	Dextrose 5% in Water	No	No	Yes	No
2	Dextrose 5% in 0.45% Sodium Chloride	No	No	Yes	No
3	Dextrose 5% in 0.9% Sodium Chloride	No	No	Yes	No
4	Dextrose 5% in Lactated Ringers	No	No	No	No
5	0.9 % Sodium Chloride	No	No	Yes	No

Total Items: 125

2316 2320 2324 2328 2332 2336

Page Size: 30

⏮

⏪

1

⏩

⏭

Admin Routes

Drug Categories

Drugs

Materials

Product Groups

Products

⌵

Drug Properties

⌵

Expiration Profiles

⌵

Synonyms

⌵

Categories

⌵

In These Products [For Information Only]:

⌵

Special Instructions

* Required fields are shown in yellow

New

Save

Cancel

FIG. 24

Maintenance Workspace

← → ↻

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWM.Web.Maintenance.cls#/formulary/drug

DOSEEDGE

Admin Routes

Drug Categories

Drugs

Materials

Product Groups

Products

Formulary

2316

2210

Logout Help Support

Demo

2212

2216

Drug Properties

Drug Name

Dextrose 5% in Water

☒ Allowed as Diluent

☐ Needs Review

☐ Hazmat

☐ High Risk

Aux 1

Aux 2

Aux 3

Aux 4

Aux 5

Expiration Profiles

Synonyms

Categories

In These Products [For Information Only]:

Special Instructions

* Required fields are shown in yellow

New

Save

Cancel

FIG. 25

Maintenance Workspace

← →

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWM.Web.Maintenance.ds#/formulary/drug

☆

🔍

☰

DOSEEDGE

Formulary

Demo

Logout Help Support

Admin Routes

Drug Categories

Drugs

Materials

Product Groups

Products

Expiration Profiles

Add New Expiration Profile

Exp Hrs	Exp Mins	Storage	Conc From	Conc To	Diluent	Remove
72	0	Default-Room Temperature				
Exp Hours	0	Concentration From		To		
Exp Minutes	0	Storage	Room Temperature		Diluent	Search and select a diluent

Save Expiration Profile

Cancel

Synonyms

Selected

New Synonym

Add

D5W

D5 in Water

Filter

* Required fields are shown in yellow

New Save Cancel

2212

2324

2216

FIG. 26

Maintenance Workspace

DOSEEDGE

Admin Routes

Drug Categories

Drugs

Materials

Product Groups

Products

Formulary

2328

2210

2332

2216

2212

FIG. 27

2210

Maintenance Workspace

← → <https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWM.Web.Maintenance.cls#formulary/drug>

Formulary

Logout Help Support

Column Grouping Drag and drop column header here									
ID	Name	Hazardous	High Risk	Allowed as Diluent	Needs Review				
93	Chromic Chloride 4mcg	No	No	No	No				
94	Heparin 100 units/mL	No	No	No	No				
95	M.T.E.-5	No	No	No	No				
96	Zinc Sulfate 5mg	No	No	No	No				
97	Calcium Gluconate0.465mEq	No	No	No	No				

Total Items: 125

Page Size 30

1

Admin Routes

Drug Categories

Drugs

Materials

Product Groups

Products

^ Drug Properties

^ Expiration Profiles

^ Synonyms

^ Categories

^ In These Products [For Information Only]:

^ Special Instructions

These instructions will be provided during dose preparation.
Enter Special Instructions here...

2216

* Required fields are shown in yellow

New Save Cancel

2212

FIG. 28

Maintenance Workspace

← → ↻

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWM.Web.Maintenance.cls#formulary/material

☆ ⓘ ⌵ ≡

2210

Demo

Logout Help Support

DOSEEDGE

Formulary

Admin Routes

Drug Categories

Drugs

Materials

Product Groups

Products

Materials

Search Material ID, Material Name

Column Grouping: Drag and drop column header here.

ID	Name	Aux 1	Aux 2	Aux 3	Aux 4	Aux 5
6	Overfill					
5	???					
3	12 ft. Tubing set					
2	Syringe 30 mL					
1	Syringe 10 mL					

Total Items: 5

2212

2218

2214

2916

Material Properties

Material Name 12 ft. Tubing set

Aux 1

Aux 2

Aux 3

Aux 4

Aux 5

2216

* Required fields are shown in yellow

New Save Cancel Delete

FIG. 29

Maintenance Workspace

← →

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWM.Web.Maintenance.cis#/formulary/product_group

2210

Formulary

Product Groups

Admin Routes

Drug Categories

Drugs

Materials

Product Groups

Products

Search

Products Group ID, Product

Column Grouping: Drag and drop column header here.

ID	Name	Description
1	Aminosyn II 10%	Aminosyn II 10%
2	Na Chloride 4mEq/mL	Na Chloride 4mEq/mL
3	Chronic Chloride 4mcg	Chronic Chloride 4mcg
4	?????????? units/mL	Hepain 100 units/m
5		M.T.E.-5

Total Items: 26

Page Size 5

Product Group Properties

Group Name Na Chloride 4mEq/mL

Description Na Chloride 4mEq/mL

Group Products [For Information Only]:

Column Grouping: Drag and drop column header here.

ID	Name
155	sodium chloride 23.4% 100mL (Hospira Inc)

* Required fields are shown in yellow

2212

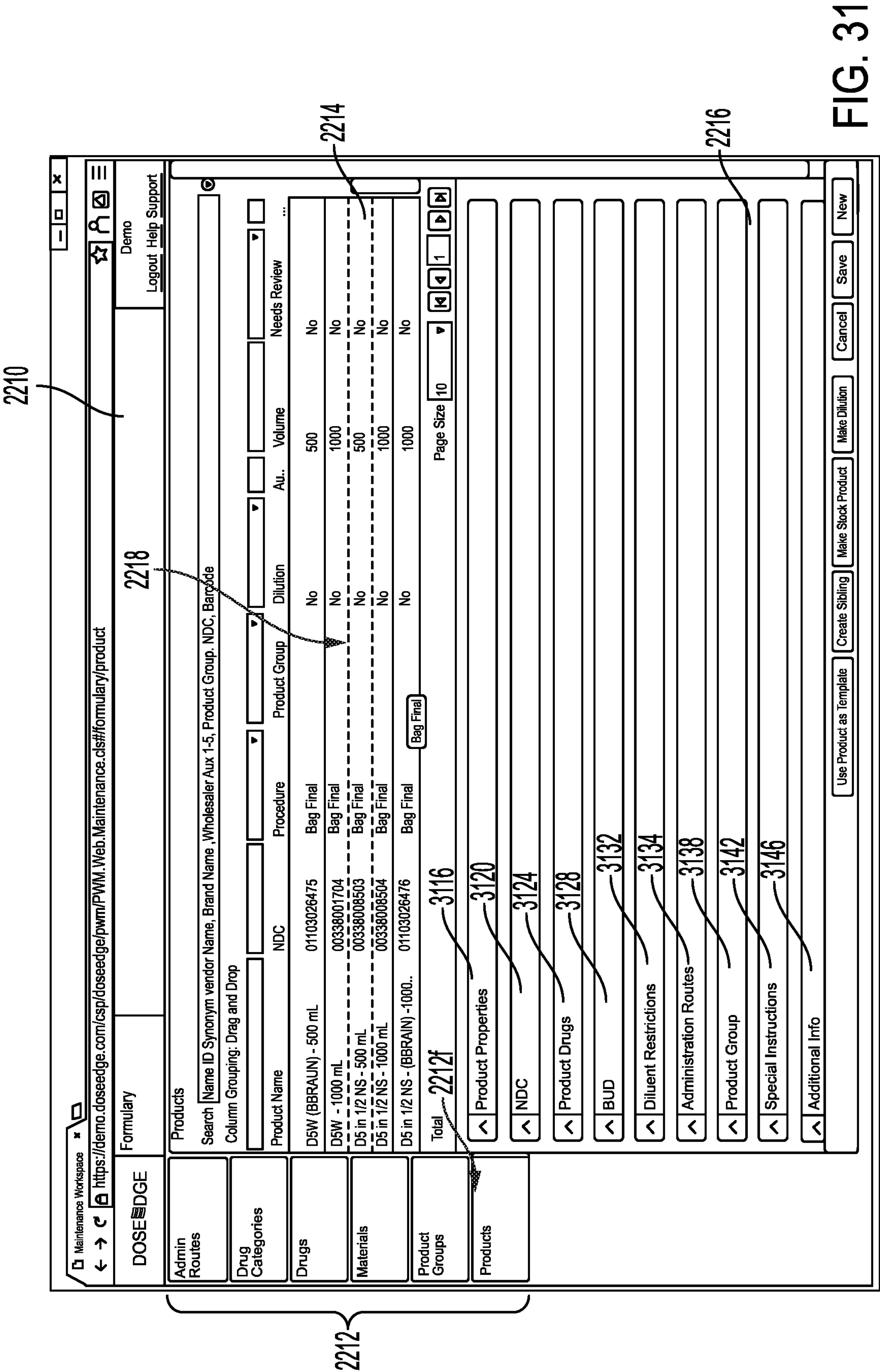
2212e

3016

3020

2216

FIG. 30



Maintenance Workspace

← →

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWM.Web.Maintenance.cls#/formulary/product

DOSEEDGE

Formulary

2218

Demo
Logout Help Support

Admin Routes

Drug Categories

Drugs

Materials

Product Groups

Products

D5W (BBRAUN) - 500 mL	01103026475	Bag Final	No	500	No
D5W - 1000 mL	00338001704	Bag Final	No	1000	No
D5 in 1/2 NS - 500 mL	00338008503	Bag Final	No	500	No
D5 in 1/2 NS - 1000 mL	00338008504	Bag Final	No	1000	No
D5 in 1/2 NS - (BBRAIN) - 1000..	01103026476	Bag Final	No	1000	No

Total Items: 213

Product Properties

D5 in 1/2 NS - 500 mL

Diluent

Recon Vol

Total Vol

Label Profile

Synonym

Specific Gravity

Procedure

Stocking Location

Dose Form

Strength / Description

Default Storage Method

Print Verification Label for Stock or Dilution Doses

☒ Active

☒ Multidose

☐ Premix

☐ Preservative Free

☐ Stock Order

☐ Dilution

☐ Needs Review

NDC

-

-

Generate NDC

Barcode

0338008503

NDC

0338008503

10 digit NDC

Scan Barcode

Product Drugs

Use Product as Template

Create Sibling

Make Stock Product

Make Dilution

Cancel

Save

New

2212

FIG. 32

2210

Maintenance Workspace

← → ↻

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWM.Web.Maintenance.cls#/formulary/product

DOSEEDGE

Admin Routes

Drug Categories

Drugs

Materials

Product Groups

Products

Formulary

2212

Product Drugs

Add Product Drug

Name

Dextrose 5% in 0.45% Sodium Chloride

Amount

500

Units

mL

Conc

1 mL/1 mL

Remove

Search and select a drug

Amount

Units

Canc

Save

BUD

Once prepared, this product shall expire in

Hours

0

Minutes

0

Diluent Restrictions

Allow All Diluents

All Diluents

0.9% Sodium Chloride

Dextrose 5% in 0.45% Sodium Chloride

Dextrose 5% in 0.9% Sodium Chloride

Dextrose 5% in Lactated Ringers

Dextrose 5% in Water

Sterile Water

Filter

Selected Diluents

Filter

Use Product as Template

Create Sibling

Make Stock Product

Make Dilution

Cancel

Save

New

2216

FIG. 33

Maintenance Workspace		https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWM.Web.Maintenance.cls#formulary/product	
DOSEEDGE		Formulary	
Admin Routes		Demo Logout Help Support	
Drug Categories			
Drugs			
Materials			
Product Groups			
Products			
BUD			
Diluent Restrictions			
Administration Routes			
Above All Routes			
All Routes			
Filter			
Selected Routes			
Filter			
Product Group			
Special Instructions			
Additional Info			
Vendor Name			
Wholesaler			
Brand Name			
Coat			
URL			
URL Description			
Comment			
Use Product as Template			
Create Sibling			
Make Stock Product			
Make Dilution			
Cancel			
Save			
New			

FIG. 34

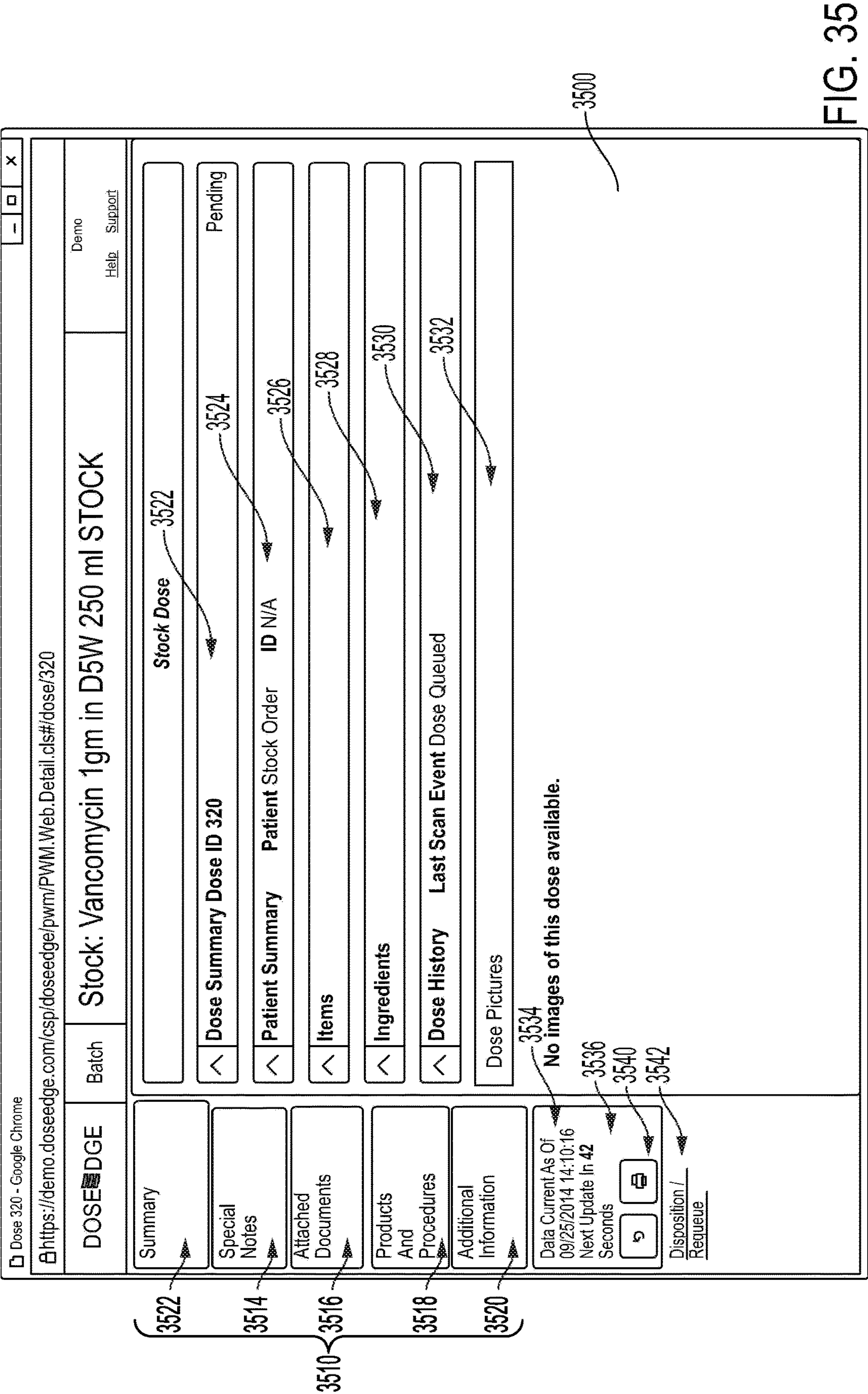


FIG. 35

Dose 320 - Google Chrome

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/dosedge/pwm/PWM.Web.Detail.cls#/dose/320

DOSEEDGE

Batch

Stock: Vancomycin 1gm in D5W 250 ml STOCK

Demo Help Support

Summary

Special Notes1

Attached Documents0

Products And Procedures

Additional Information

Data Current As Of 09/25/2014 14:10:16

Next Update In 20 Seconds

Disposition / Requeue

Stock Dose3522

3500

✓

Dose Summary Dose ID 320

Pending

Entered	09/04/2014 11:38:32	Overfill	0 mL	Label Profile	N/A
Administer	09/04/2014 01:00:00	Final	250 mL	Storage Method	Room Temperature
Expires	N/A	Dilution	No	Administration Route	N/A
Preparation Mode	N/A	Stock	Yes	Administration Rate	N/A
Preparation Procedure	N/A				
Dose Description	Stock: Vancomycin 1 gm in D5W 250 ml STOCK3524				

✓

Patient Summary

Patient Stock Order ID N/A

Patient	Location		
Patient	Stock Order	Patient Location	Patient Order ID 6343441912
ID	N/A	Nursing Unit	N/A
ID2	N/A		
Clinical			
Height	N/A	Weight	N/A Birth N/A
Body Surface Area	N/A	Basal Energy Exp	N/A

3512

3510

FIG. 36

3500

Dose 320 - Google Chrome

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/doseedge/pwm/PWM.Web.Detail.cis#/dose/320

DOSEEDGE

Batch

Stock: Vancomycin 1gm in D5W 250 ml STOCK

Demo Help Support

Summary

Special Notes1

Attached Documents0

Products And Procedures

Additional Information

Data Current As Of09/25/2014 14:11:16

Next Update In57Seconds

Disposition / Requeue

Stock Dose

<Dose SummaryDose ID 320Pending

<Patient SummaryPatient Stock OrderID N/A3526

>Items

Verified Drug NameAmountProduct Group+

Vancomycin1000 mgN/A+

Dextrose 5% in Water250 mlN/A3528+

>Ingredients

NameAmountConcentrationVolume

No Ingredients3530

>Dose HistoryLast Scan EventDose Queued

Event NameEntry DateEntry TimeUserWorkstationEvent Description+

Dose Queued09/04/201411:38:41N/A N/A Dose queued, awaiting preparation+

Dose Pictures

No images of this dose available.

3510 { 3512

FIG. 37

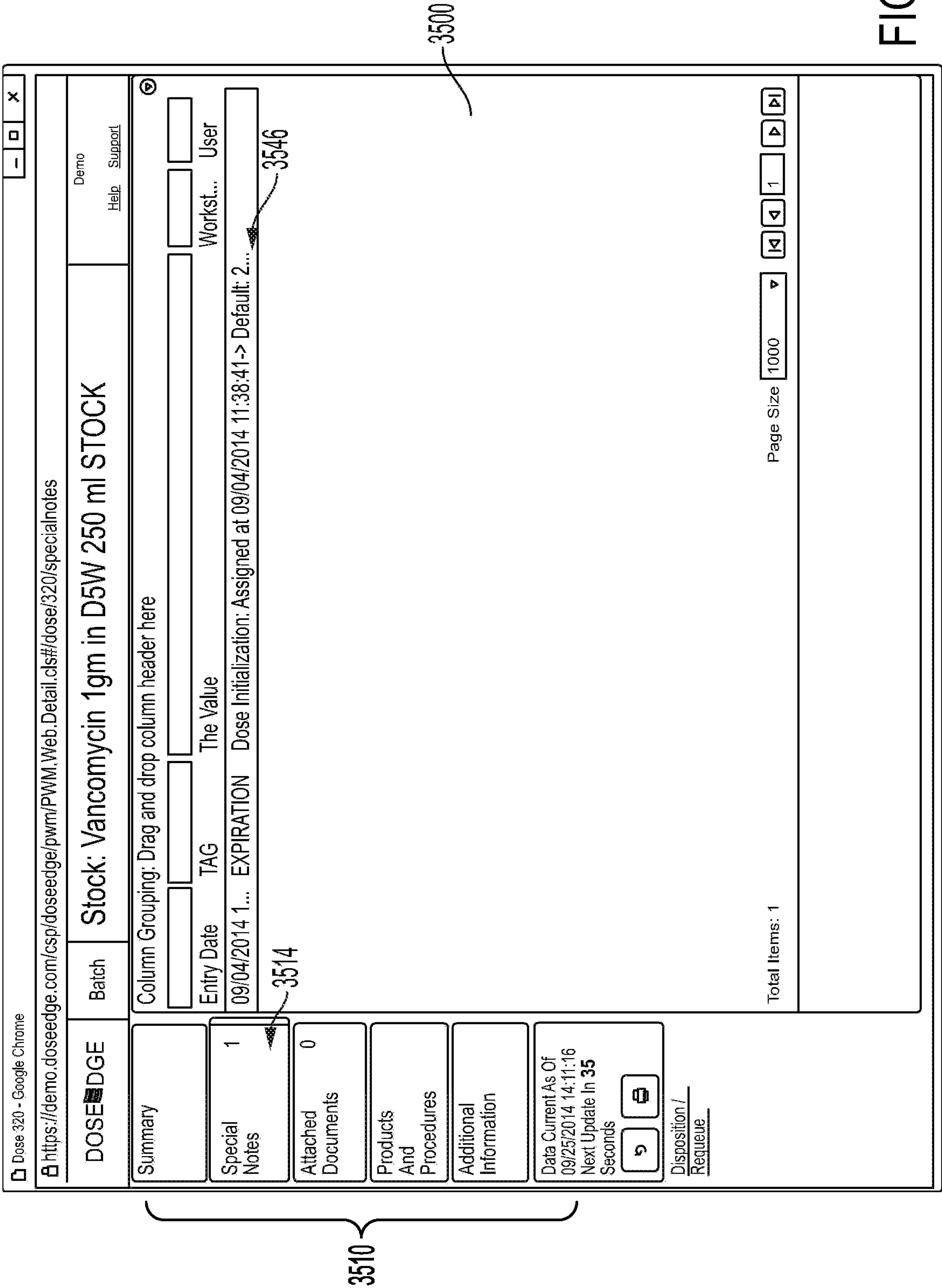


FIG. 38

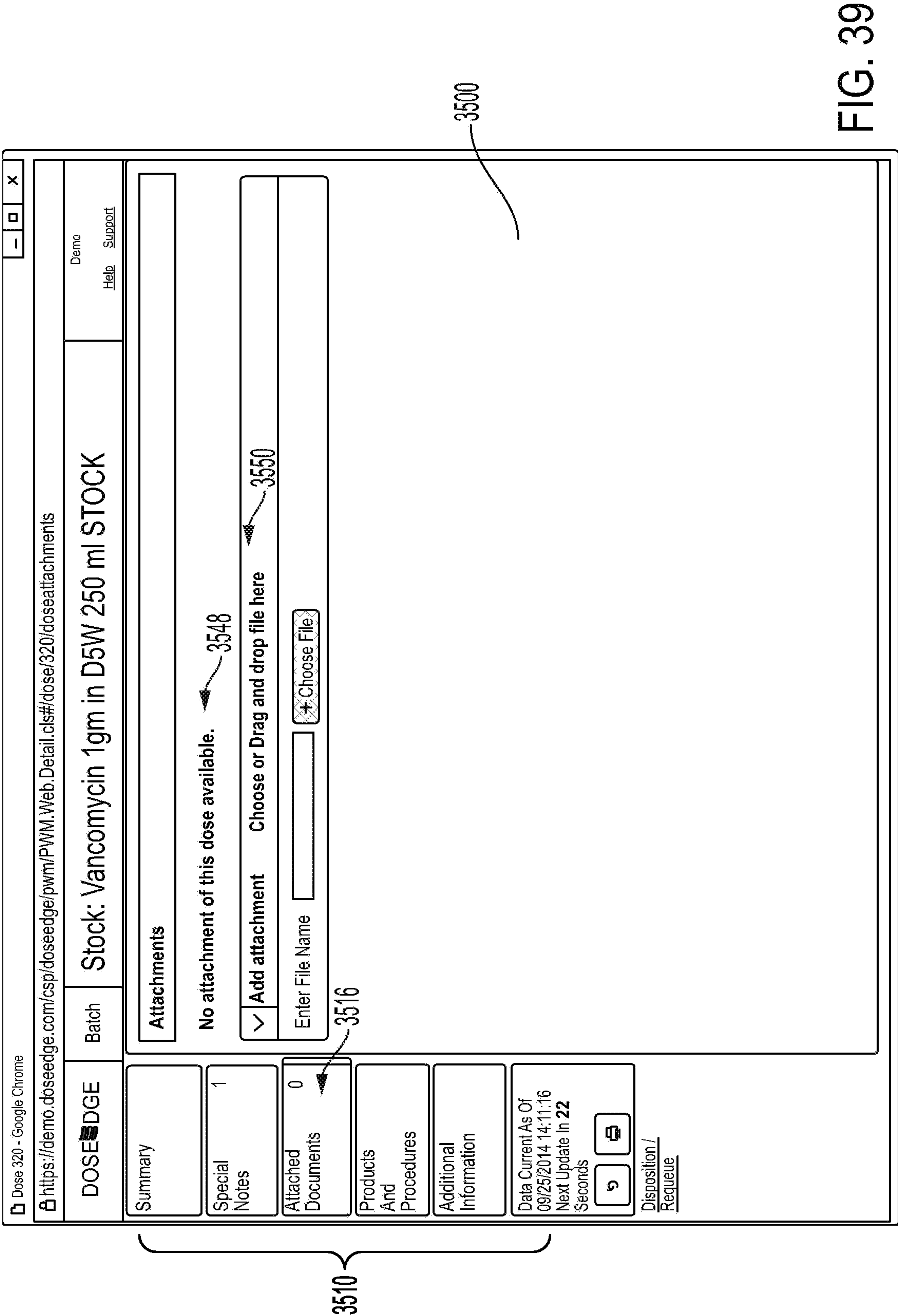


FIG. 39

Dose 320 - Google Chrome

https://demo.doseedge.com/csp/dosedge/pwm/PWM.Web.Detail.cis#/dose/320/productprocedures

DOSEEDGE

Batch

Stock: Vancomycin 1gm in D5W 250 ml STOCK

Demo
Help Support

Summary

Special Notes1

Attached Documents0

Products And Procedures

Additional Information

Data Current As Of09/25/2014 14:12:16

Next Update In 50 Seconds

Disposition / Requeue

3510

3518

3500

3552

3554

3556

3558

3558

Dose Procedure

Procedures

No Results

Dose Preparation

Required Name

Status

Completed

Action Type

Capture Type

Capture Data

Instruction Text

No Results

Product Procedure

Drug Description

No Results

Product Preparation

Required Name

Status

Completed

Action Type

Capture Type

Capture Data

Instruction Text

No Results

Dose Pictures

No images of this dose available.

FIG. 40

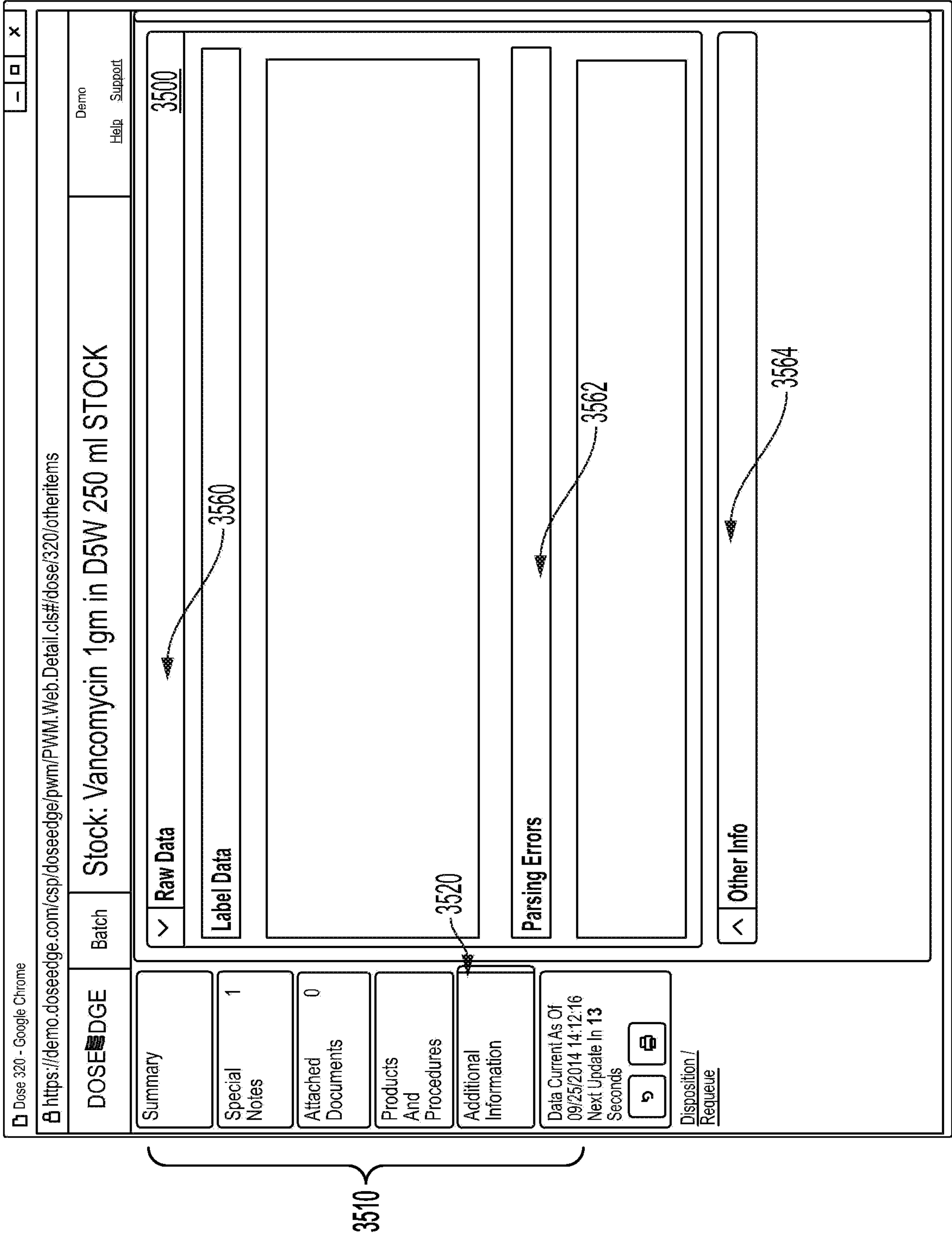


FIG. 41

Summary3564

Special Notes1

Attached Documents0

Products And Procedures

Additional Information

Data Current As Of09/25/2014 14:13:16

Next Update In41Seconds

DOSEEDGE

Batch

Stock: Vancomycin 1gm in D5W 250 ml STOCK

DemoHelpSupport

PatientIDAdminister3500

Stock OrderN/A09/05/2014 01:00:00

Aux1Vancomycin 1 gm in D5W 250 ml STOCKOrdered by: System Administrator (Administrator)

Aux3Quantity ordered: 20Aux4N/A

Aux5N/AAux6N/A

Aux7N/AAux8N/A

Aux9N/AAux10N/A

Barcode320-Z634340207Dose FormatN/A

FacilityN/AFrequencyN/A

Infuse OverN/A

Items

Verified DrugAmountProduct GroupLabel DrugItem TypeOriginal Item

Vancomycin1000 mgN/VAN/VancomycinDrug RequestYes

Aux1N/AAux2N/A

Aux3N/AAux4N/A

Aux5N/AAlternate Drug NameN/A

Dextrose 5% in Water250 mlN/VADextrose 5% in WaterDrug RequestYes

3510

3520

FIG. 42

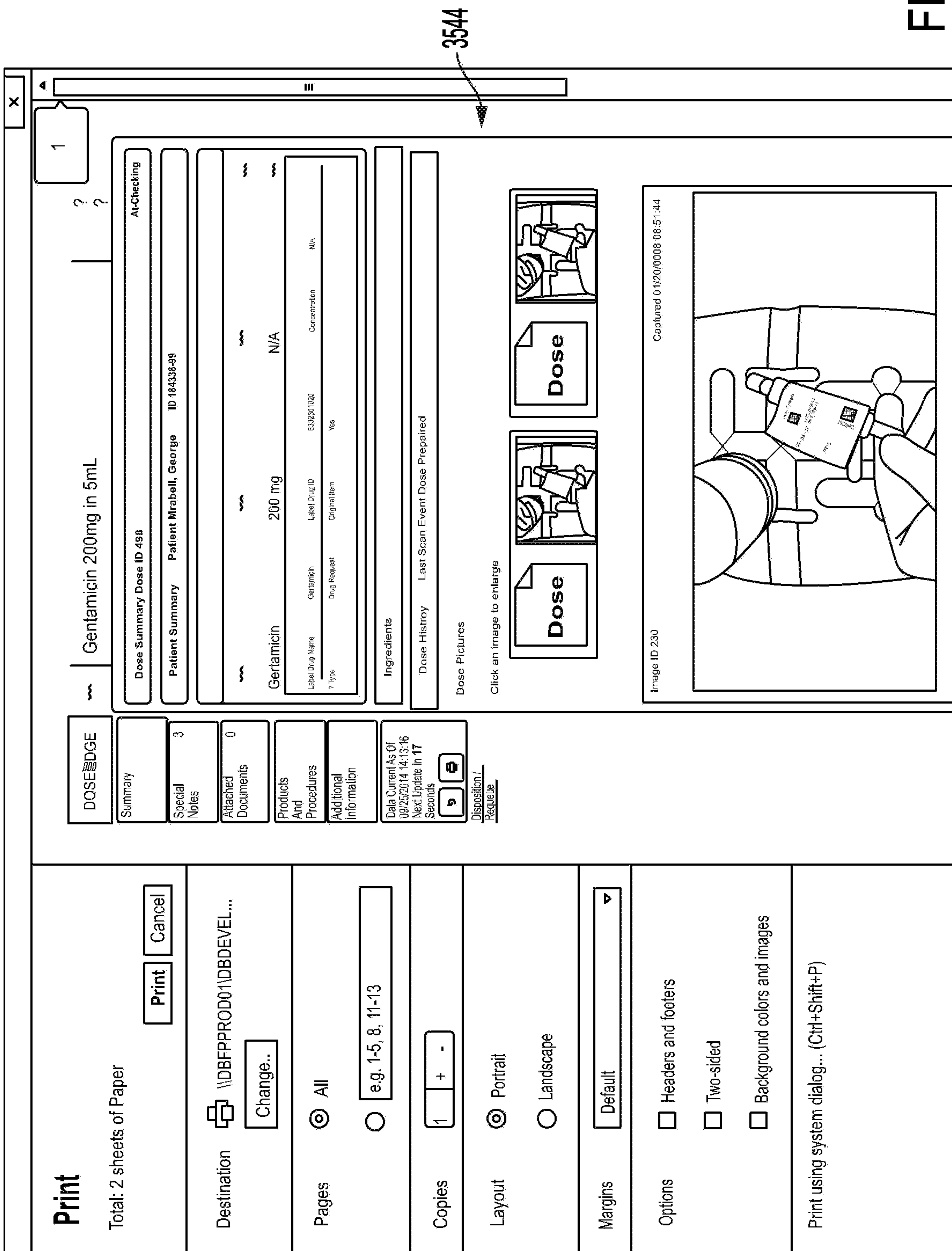


FIG. 43

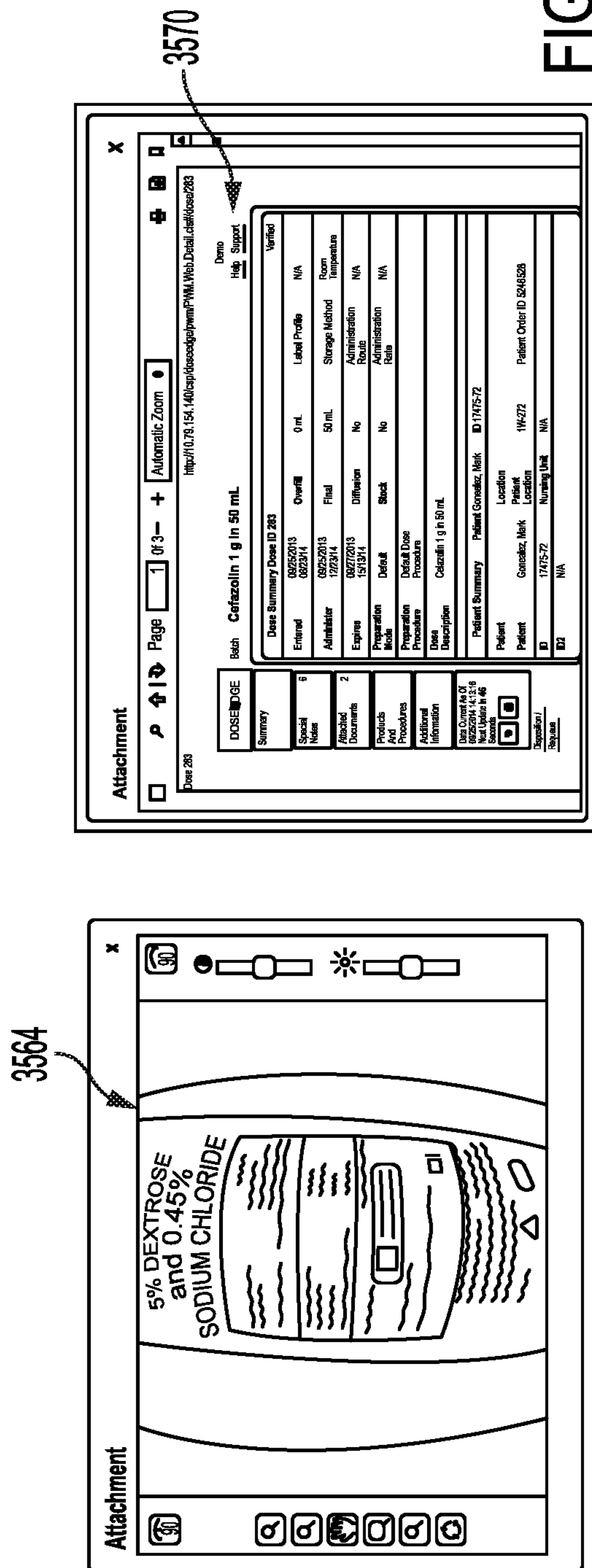
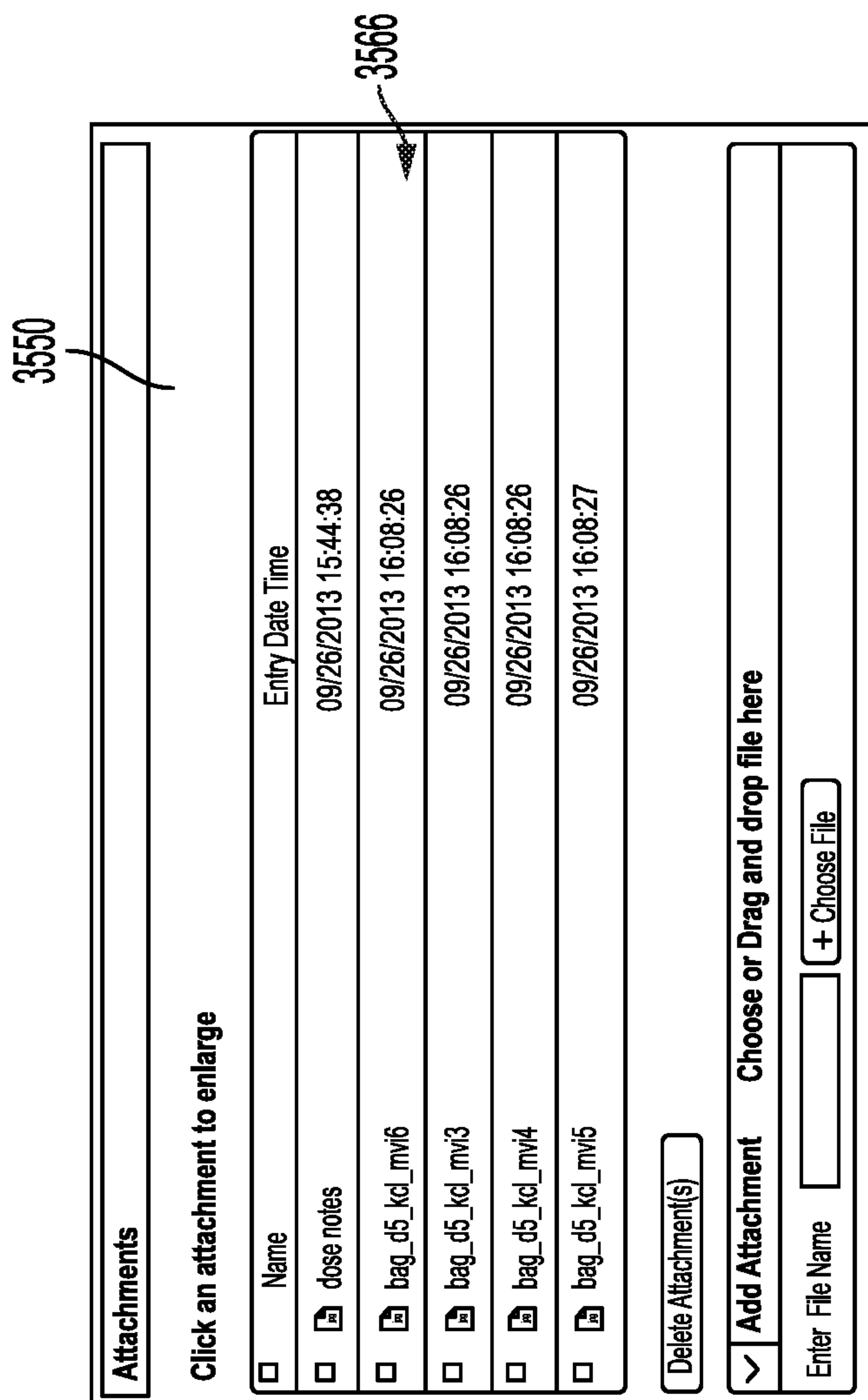


FIG. 44

3574

✓ Clinical Data

Clinical Order Items	
Clinical Item Name	Clinical Item Value
Aminosyn II 15%	75.0 gm/day
Dextrose 70%	350.0 gm/day
Liposyn II10%	20.0 gm/day
Sodium	120.0 mEq/day
Potassium	93.5 mEq/day
Chloride	120.0 mEq/day
Phosphate	15.0 mM/day
Acetate	93.95 mEq/day
M.V.I-12	5.0 mL/day
M.T.E-4	5.0 mL/day

3576

Items

Verified Drug	Amount	Label Drug	Item Type	Original Item
Potassium Chloride	35.75mL	KCl	Drug Request	Yes
Sodium Chloride	12.13mL	NaCl	Drug Request	Yes
Sodium Acetate	20.08mL	Na Acetate	Drug Request	Yes
Multiple Vitamin Injection - 12	5mL	M.V.I.-12	Drug Request	Yes
Multiple Trace Elements - 4	5mL	M.T.E.-4	Drug Request	Yes
N/A	500mL	Dextrose 70%	Drug Request	Yes
N/A	1917.05mL	Sterile Water for Inj	Drug Request	Yes
Aminosyn II	500mL	Aminosyn II 15%	Drug Request	Yes
N/A	5mL	K Phosphate 3mMol/ml PO4	Drug Request	Yes

3572

FIG. 45

✓	Dose Using This Product				
Dose ?		Patient	?	+	
Celazolin 100 mg in 10 mL		Shaler, Christopher	1 mL	+	
✓	Dose Preparation- Celazolin 100 mg in 10 mL				

3554

Required Name	Status	Completed	Action Type	Capture Type	Capture Data	Instruction Text
✓ No	Apply Dose Label	Completed 09/25/2013 08:21:31	INSTRUC.	Manual		Apply label to Dose
✓ Yes	QS Scan	Completed 09/25/2013 08:20:31	SCAN	Scan	74488799	Scan diluent used for QS
✓ No	QS Acquire	Completed 09/25/2013 08:21:31	INSTRUC.	Manual		Acquire 0 mL diluent for QS
✓ Yes	QS Image of Diluent	Completed 07/02/2012 13:56:29	IMAGE	Image Capt.,	Camera	Capture Image of diluent

3574

The diagram illustrates a mobile application interface for viewing product pictures. A vertical list of product images is displayed, with labels 3578, 3580, 3576, and 3582 pointing to specific images. A 'Product Pictures' label is at the top, and a 'Click an image to enlarge' instruction is below it. A diamond icon is at the bottom.

FIG. 46

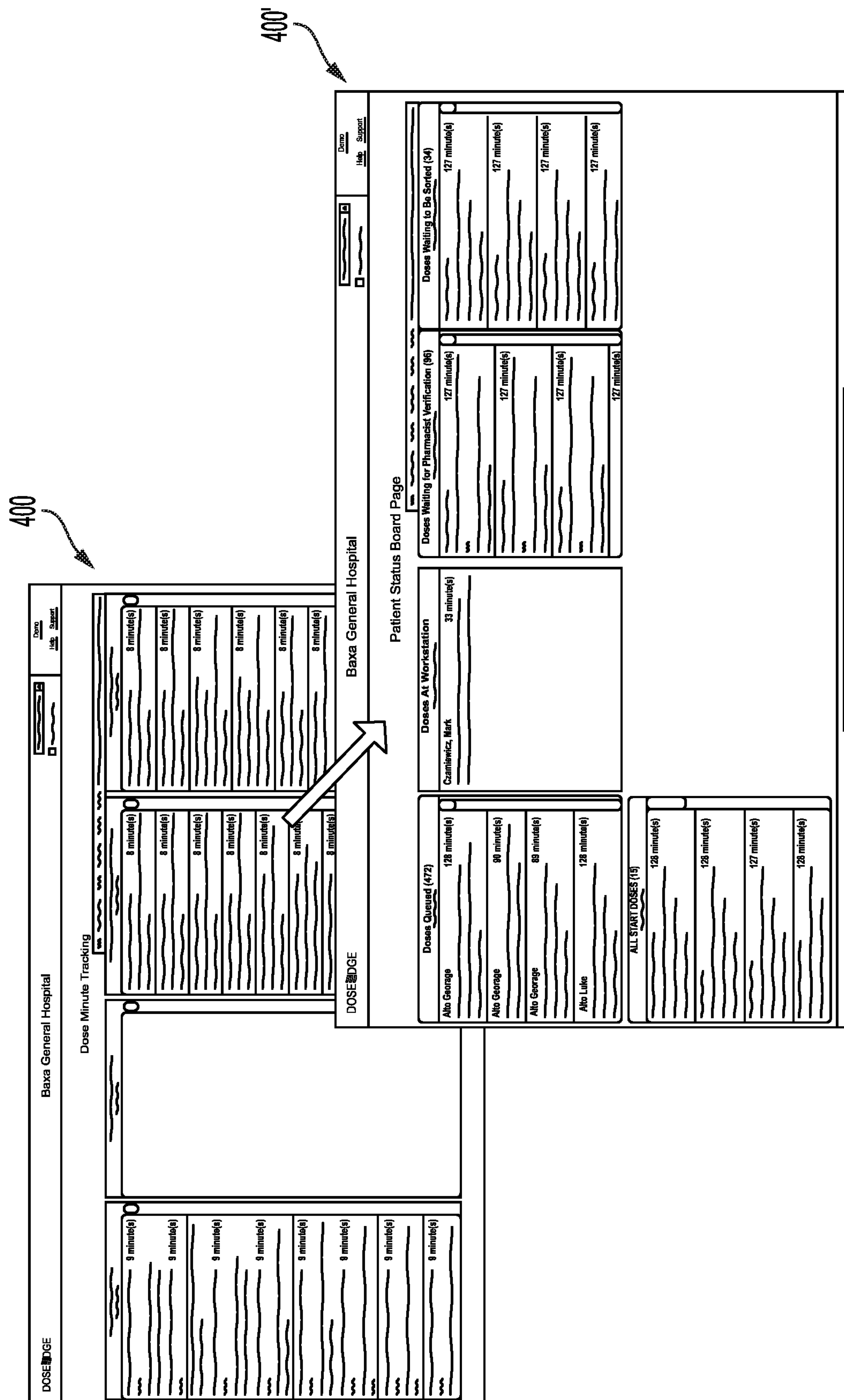


FIG. 47

4800 Doses Verified (last 30 min) (84) Default Sorting		
Cefazolin 500 mg in 5 mL	2 minute(s)	
Gonzalez, Helen (3W-700) Patient ID: 99203-25 Order ID: 5493968 Admin: 2013-09-27 18:24:20		
Cefazolin 500 mg in 5 mL	2 minute(s)	

4802 Doses Verified (last 30 min) (84) Elapsed Time Descending		
Cefazolin 500 mg in 5 mL	2 minute(s)	
Hildago, Jayson (0w-973) Patient ID: 99608-63 Order ID: 2838836 Admin: 2013-09-27 18:29:46		
Cefazolin 500 mg in 5 mL	2 minute(s)	

4804 Doses Verified (last 30 min) (84) Elapsed Time Ascending		
Cefazolin 500 mg in 5 mL	2 minute(s)	
Hildago, Jayson (0w-973) Patient ID: 99608-63 Order ID: 2838836 Admin: 2013-09-27 18:29:46		
Cefazolin 500 mg in 5 mL	2 minute(s)	

FIG. 48

Event Name	Entry Date	Entry Time	User	Workstation	EventDescription	+
Dose Queued	09/15/2013	11:07:36	N/A	N/A	Dose queued, awaiting preparation	+
Dose Added to Wait/Hold	09/15/2013	11:08:05	Demo	IV Hood1	Dose added to Wait/Hold queue	+
Dose Removed to Wait/Hold	09/15/2013	11:08:24	Administrator	IV Hood1	Dose left 'Wait' wait Status or 'Hold' Status	+
Dose Added to Wait/Hold	09/15/2013	11:08:38	Administrator	IV Hood1	Dose ladded Wait/Hold queue	+
Dose Removed from Wait/Hold	09/15/2013	11:08:56	Demo	IV Hood1	Dose left 'Wait' wait Status or 'Hold' Status	+
Dose Prep Started	09/15/2013	11:09:16	Demo	IV Hood1	Dose preparation started	+
Printed	09/15/2013	11:09:16	Demo	IV Hood1	N/A	+
Preparation Cancelled	09/15/2013	11:09:32	Demo	IV Hood1	Dose preparation cancelled	+
Dose Kitted	09/15/2013	11:10:40	Demo	IV Hood1	Dose added to a preparation kit	+
Dose Removed from Kit	09/15/2013	11:11:05	Administrator	IV Hood1	Dose removed from kit	+
ManualScanEventTest1	09/15/2013	11:12:44	Administrator	IV Hood1	Manual Scan Event from PrepStation Tracking Tab	+
Printed	09/15/2013	11:28:12	Administrator	IV Hood1	N/A	+
Dose prep Started	09/15/2013	11:28:12	Administrator	IV Hood1	Dose preparation started	+
Preparation Cancelled	09/15/2013	11:28:32	Administrator	IV Hood1	Dose preparation cancelled	+
Printed	09/15/2013	11:28:57	Administrator	IV Hood1	N/A	+
Dose Bypassed	09/15/2013	11:28:57	Administrator	IV Hood1	Dose printed for bypass	+

3584

FIG. 49

5002

ScanEvent Name:

Dose Added to Wait/Hold

ScanEvent Abbreviation:

ONHLC

ScanEvent Description:

Dose added to Wait/Hold queue

Barcode:

SCE0015

Validation Rule Filter:

Validation Rule Error Message:

Trigger Event From Dose Status:

Pending

Trigger Event To Dose Status:

On-Hold

5004

5008

5010

5012

5014

FIG. 50

MANAGEMENT OF MEDICATION PREPARATION WITH FORMULARY MANAGEMENT

PRIORITY CLAIM

This application claims priority to and the benefit as a continuation application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/868,625, filed on Sep. 29, 2015, entitled "MANAGEMENT OF MEDICATION PREPARATION WITH FORMULARY MANAGEMENT," now U.S. Pat. No. 11,107,574, which claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/057,906, filed on Sep. 30, 2014, entitled "MANAGEMENT OF MEDICATION PREPARATION WITH FORMULARY MANAGEMENT", the contents of which are incorporated by reference herein as if set forth in full.

BACKGROUND

In many medical facilities, medication orders are provided to a pharmacy for preparation of doses corresponding to the medication orders for administration to a patient. In this regard, orders must be entered, received by the pharmacy, validated, and prepared according to manufacturer's specifications or established institutional guidelines. The preparation process involves the selection and, where required, preparation of drug products for administration to patients in compliance with the validated order. Once filled, the resulting drug products (i.e., doses) must be delivered to the patient that requires them. One environment, by way of example, in which such processes occur is a hospital.

There are points in the foregoing process that may be susceptible to the loss or corruption of information due to miscommunication or other errors. This can be problematic in terms of logging and auditing of medication doses, which may be required by insurance and regulatory requirements. In turn, systems for management of pharmacy work flow have been proposed. For example, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/975,519 entitled "MANAGEMENT OF MEDICATION DOSE ORDERS" filed on Apr. 4, 2014, which is co-owned with the present application and incorporated by reference herein in the entirety, discloses certain embodiments of a pharmacy workflow management application. Accordingly, at least partially automated pharmacy workflow management applications have been devised to assist in management of the receipt, processing, organization, preparation, verification, and tracking of medication dose orders in the pharmacy or the like. However, further developments would be beneficial to assist in improvements to the pharmacy workflow management application to promote efficiency, reliability, and accuracy related to the preparation and management of medication dose orders.

SUMMARY

In view of the foregoing, the present disclosure is generally related to various embodiments of pharmacy workflow management applications. In certain embodiments of the pharmacy workflow management application described herein, improvements in the management of a formulary are presented. Additionally, the present disclosure includes embodiments that relate to improvements in user interface elements of a pharmacy workspace management tool. Further still, enhancements to the tracking of dose orders using the pharmacy workflow management application are also discussed. Further still, enhancements to a situation board

for high-level overview displays in relation to current pharmacy work load and other pharmacy activities are discussed. Additionally, improvements with respect to secure communications at a facility and improvements in relation to workstation application updates are also discussed. Further still, improvements to the local installation of an updated software free from administrator-level credentials are also discussed.

The present disclosure generally includes discussion related to the configuration of a user interface in relation to a user profile in order to provide for a customized display of one or more records to a user with which the user profile is associated. In this regard, the user may provide user authentication information. This user authentication information may be particular to a given user. In turn, upon receipt of the user authentication information, the application may associate a user profile with a given user accessing the application. Various user interface elements presented to the user may be customized based upon the associated user profile. In particular, the user profile may allow for default configurations of user interface elements and/or configuration of user interface elements according to the last accessed configuration which is stored with user profile.

In this regard, a customized user interface associated with the user profile may be used to display records to a user. As may be appreciated, the records displayed to the user using the user interface may be retrieved from a database at the system executing the pharmacy workflow management application. In turn, the database records may relate to a number of various types of records maintained at the local system. In one specific example, the records may be formulary records related to a formulary database maintained at the local system at which the pharmacy workflow management application executes. In yet another specific example, the records may correspond to dose order records stored at the local system at which the pharmacy workflow management application executes. In either regard, upon display of the records to the user, the display may at least partially be based on the user profile of the user accessing the records.

In connection with the foregoing, the formulary may comprise a plurality of records stored in a database. In this regard, the formulary records may be related to (e.g., categorized according to) administration routes, drug categories, drugs, materials, product groups, and/or products that may be utilized by the pharmacy in the preparation of doses. The formulary records may be used during the preparation process by a pharmacy technician and/or the pharmacy workflow management application to assist in the preparation of a dose, the management of dose order records, or other activities related to the pharmacy workflow management application.

In additional embodiments described herein, improvements in relation to a pharmacy workspace queue for use in a pharmacy workflow management application are also discussed. The present disclosure also includes various aspects to facilitate administration of the pharmacy workflow, including tracking dose order status through triggered scan events, monitoring pending dose orders on a customizable situation board, encrypting web traffic associated with the workflow, and facilitating the local installation of updated software versions free from administrator-level credentials.

In this regard, a first aspect of the present disclosure includes a method for formulary management in a pharmacy workflow management application. The method includes receiving, at a processor that executes the pharmacy workflow management application, user authentication informa-

tion corresponding to a given user of the system. The method further includes associating, by the processor, the user authentication information with a user profile for the given user. The method further includes accessing a plurality of formulary data records stored in a database accessible by the processor in response to a request for the plurality of formulary data records by the given user. The method further includes displaying, using the processor, the plurality of formulary data records to the given user at a user interface, wherein the user interface is configured at least partially based on the user profile for the given user.

A number of feature refinements and additional features are applicable to the first aspect. These feature refinements and additional features may be used individually or in any combination. As such, each of the following features that will be discussed may be, but are not required to be, used with any other feature combination of features of the first aspect.

For example, in an embodiment, the user interface may include a plurality of pages. Each of the plurality of pages may be associated with a formulary management function. A search area may be provided that is operable to receive a user input. The user interface may also include a data table corresponding to the plurality of formulary data records. The method may further include identifying, by the processor, associations between the user input of the search area and the plurality of formulary data records of the data table. The method may further include displaying, at the user interface, a filtered table result at least partially based on the associations.

Moreover, the formulary data records may belong to at least one of a class of formulary data records, such that the class of formulary data records is selected from the group consisting of: administration routes, drug categories, drugs, materials, product groups, and products. As such, the foregoing formulary management function may be selected from the group consisting of: management of administration routes, management of drug categories, management of drugs, management of materials, management of product groups, and management of products. In this regard different categories of formulary records may be managed. For instance, the management functions provided may depend upon the category of formulary record displayed.

In an embodiment, the user interface may also include a plurality of maintenance operations buttons displayable within each of the plurality of pages such that the plurality of maintenance operations buttons remains visible while each of the plurality of pages is scrolled. The management buttons presented may depend upon the type of formulary record displayed. In this regard, the user interface presented to the user may facilitate efficient management of different types of formulary records belonging to different corresponding categories.

In an embodiment, the plurality of pages may also include a plurality of collapsible areas configured to hide information when collapsed. Notably, the configuration of the plurality of collapsible areas may be associated with the user profile. The collapsible area may include data attributes of the formulary data records (e.g., the data attributes of a selected one of the formulary records) such that the data attributes of the formulary data records are modifiable in the collapsible area. Upon associating the user authentication information with a user profile the given user, the plurality of collapsible areas may be arranged in accordance with the user profile during the displaying. Moreover, each of the plurality of collapsible areas may include a help icon, accessible by the user and operable to display context-

specific help information associated with the data attributes of the formulary record of each of the plurality of collapsible areas.

In an embodiment, the plurality of formulary data records may be associable with a data table of the user interface. Consequently, the method may include modifying the data table of the user interface. The method may also include associating the modified data table with the user profile. The method may also include presenting the modified data table to the user during a subsequent user interface session. During the foregoing modification of the data table the quantity of data attributes display in the data table may be changed or otherwise altered. Furthermore, the plurality of data attributes may be displayable in distinct columns of the data table. As such, during the data table modification the width of the distinct columns of the data table may be resized.

The at least one of the plurality of formulary data records may also include at least one data attribute defined by one or more selected values from a list comprising a plurality of values. Each of the plurality of values may be alterable within the list without deleting the value or adding a new value. The list may also include a query box operable to receive a user input. From this user input, the processor may identify, from the plurality of values, associations between the user input of the query box and the plurality of values of the list and display a filtered list result at least partially based on the identified associations.

In an embodiment, the displaying may include displaying the numerical values of the plurality of formulary data records according to Institute for Safe Medical Practice (ISMP) standard format. As such, the method may include modifying a given user input to conform to the ISMP standard format. In this regard, uniformity may be achieved such that errors based on misread, misunderstood, or incorrectly transcribed values.

Furthermore, in an embodiment of the formulary management in a pharmacy workflow management application, each of the plurality of formulary data records may comprise a plurality of characteristics of existing formulary data. In this regard, the method may include modifying at least one of the characteristics of at least one of the plurality of formulary data records, at the user interface, without deleting the at least one of the plurality of formulary data records or adding a new formulary data record to the plurality of formulary data records. The method may also include presenting the modified at least one of the plurality of formulary data records to the user during a subsequent session.

A second aspect includes a method for managing a pharmacy workspace queue in a pharmacy workflow management application. The method includes receiving, at a processor that executes the pharmacy workflow management application, user authentication information corresponding to a given user of the system. The method further includes associating, by the processor, the user authentication information with a user profile for the given user. The method further includes accessing a plurality of dose order records corresponding to dose orders received by the pharmacy workflow management application in response to a request for the plurality of dose order records by the given user. The method further includes displaying the plurality of dose order records to the given user at a user interface of the pharmacy workflow management application. Accordingly, the user interface is configured at least partially based on the user profile for the given user.

A number of feature refinements and additional features are applicable to the second aspect. These feature refine-

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ments and additional features may be used individually or in any combination. As such, each of the following features that will be discussed may be, but are not required to be, used with any other feature combination of features of the second aspect.

For example, in an embodiment, the plurality of dose order records may include at least a first dose order record corresponding to a first dose order that has not been prepared and at least a second dose order record corresponding to a second dose order that has been prepared and has not yet been verified by a pharmacist. Furthermore, the user interface may include a plurality of pages such that each of the plurality of pages is associated with a pharmacist workspace queue management function. The pharmacist workspace queue management function may be selected from the group of management functions, which consist of: managing dose order on wait/hold status, managing dose order on inline dose, managing dose order on STAT dose, managing dose order on final/STAT dose, and managing dose order being verified.

In an embodiment, the user interface may include a plurality of collapsible areas such that the collapsible areas include a plurality of data attributes of at least one of the plurality of dose order records and are associated with at least one of plurality of informational groups. The data attributes may be arranged with at least one of the plurality of collapsible areas at least partially based on an association between the data attributes and at least one of the plurality of informational groups. Furthermore, the plurality of informational groups may be selected from the group consisting of: dose information, patient information, clinical information, formulary information, and documentation information. Notably, the collapsible areas may be configured to hide information when collapsed, and the configuration of the plurality of collapsible areas may be associated with the user profile. Accordingly, the plurality of collapsible areas may be arranged in accordance with the user profile, such that the arranged configuration is displayed in the method.

In an embodiment, the pharmacy workflow management application includes various features pertaining the standard presentation of data, such as the plurality of dose order records. In this regard, the plurality of dose order records may be configured according to ISMP standard format. Furthermore, the method may include displaying a print view of at least one of the plurality of dose order records. In this regard, the print view may include detailed dose information and product information.

In an embodiment, the method may further comprise modifying at least one of the plurality of dose order records at the user interface. Specifically, an external document may be dragged to the user interface (e.g., to a document input page of the user interface) such that the external document is associated with at least one of the plurality of dose order records. The plurality of dose order records may include a plurality of external document attachments such that the displaying includes displaying the external document attachments for at least one of the plurality of dose order records. The attached document may comprise a number of file types such as word processing documents, spreadsheet documents, image files, portable document format (PDF) files, or the like.

In another embodiment, the plurality of dose order records may be associable with a data table of the user interface such that the plurality of dose order records includes a plurality of characteristics. In this regard, the method may also include modifying at least one of the plurality of characteristics of at least one of the dose order

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records. Furthermore, the data table may be configurable to display, for each of the plurality of dose order records, at least one of dose history, product history, or scan event data. Accordingly, each of the plurality of dose order records may be stored in corresponding relation to one or more dose order record data fields populated with dose order metadata regarding each dose order record. The at least one dose order record data field may correspond to a dose order status indication of the at least one dose order record in relation to a dose preparation step of the at least one dose order record such that the scan event data is at least partially based on the dose order status metadata.

A third aspect includes a method for management of dose order records. The method may include storing a plurality of dose order records in a database of a dose order management server such that each dose order record is stored in corresponding relation to one or more dose order record data fields populated with dose order metadata regarding each dose order record. Furthermore, the at least one dose order record data field for a given dose order record may correspond to a dose order status indicative of a status of the given dose order record relative to a particular dose preparation step in a dose preparation protocol for the at least one dose order record. The method further includes identifying a first dose order record. The method further includes modifying the dose order status for the given dose order from a first value to a second value at least partially in response to an input received from a user in connection with the dose preparation step. Notably, the dose preparation step is associated with an independent pharmacy workflow of the dose preparation protocol to prepare a dose corresponding to the at least one dose order record.

A number of feature refinements and additional features are applicable to the third aspect. These feature refinements and additional features may be used individually or in any combination. As such, each of the following features that will be discussed may be, but are not required to be, used with any other feature combination of features of the third aspect.

For example, in an embodiment, the independent pharmacy workflow operation may relate to preparation of a dose corresponding to the given dose order record free from modifying the dose order status value. The second dose order status may include a plurality of values associated with various indications of dose order status.

By way of illustration, numerous examples of the plurality of value of the second dose order status are described. For instance, the second dose order status value may include a preparation cancelled status such that the preparation cancelled status indicates the one or more dose orders of the first dose order record is, after being selected for preparation, returned to a queue of dose order records to be prepared. The second dose order status value may include a dose removed from wait/hold status such that the dose removed from wait/hold status indicates the one or more dose orders of the first dose order record is moved from a wait/hold queue. The second dose order status value may include a dose at inline verification status such that the dose at inline verification status indicates the one or more dose orders of the first dose order record is transmitted for remote inline verification in manner where the user input relates to scanning an intermediate product used in the preparation of the dose. The second dose order status value may include a dose reused status such that the dose reused status indicates the dose of the given dose order record is reused in another of the one

or more dose orders in a manner where the user input includes an association of the dose to the another of one or more dose orders.

By way of continued illustration, the second dose order status value may include a dose kitted status such that the dose kitted status indicates the one or more dose orders of the first dose order record is added to a kit in a manner where the user input includes a scan to associate the dose corresponding to the given kit. The second dose order status value may include a dose at compounder status such that the dose at compounder status indicates the one or more dose orders of the first dose order record is printed for compounding. The second dose order status value may include a dose bypassed status such that the dose bypassed status indicates the one or more dose orders of the first dose order record is printed for preparation outside of the system. The second dose order status value may include a dose prep started status such that the dose prep started status indicates one or more dose orders of the first dose order record has begun a dose preparation process. In this regard, the status change may be accomplished in manner in which the user input includes a scan of a label corresponding to the given dose order to retrieve a dose preparation protocol for the given dose order record.

By way of additional illustration, the second dose order status value may include a dose sent for rework status such that the dose sent for rework status indicates one or more dose orders of the first dose order record is returned to a dose order queue for rework. The second dose order status value may include a dose lost status such that the dose lost status indicates the one or more dose orders of the dose order record is lost. The second dose order status value may include a dose rejected status such that the dose rejected status indicates the one or more dose orders of the dose order record is rejected. The second dose order status value may include a dose added to wait/hold status such that the dose added to wait/hold status indicates one or more dose orders of the dose order record is added to a wait/hold queue. The second dose order status value may include a dose removed from kit status such that the dose removed from kit status indicates one or more dose orders of the dose order record is removed from a kit. This may be accomplished in a manner where the user input includes a scan confirming receipt of the kit. The second dose order status value may include a dose discontinued status such that the dose discontinued status indicates one or more dose orders of the dose order is discontinued.

Furthermore, in an embodiment, the plurality of dose order records may be associable with a data table of the user interface such that the data table is configurable to display the scan event of the given dose order record. Further still, the first and/or second status associated with a scan event may be established using the user interface. In this regard, the nature of the scan even (e.g., the trigger of a change in status, the status from which the order is changed, and the status to which the order is changed) may be configured by a user.

A fourth aspect includes a method for use in communicating information pertaining to a pharmacy workspace queue in a pharmacy workflow management application. The method includes receiving, at a processor executing the pharmacy workflow management application, user authentication information corresponding to a given user of the system. The method further includes associating, by the processor, the user authentication information with a user profile for the given user. The method further includes accessing a plurality of dose order records corresponding to

dose orders received at the pharmacy workflow management application in response to a request for the plurality of dose order records by the given user. The method also includes displaying the plurality of dose order records to the given user at a user interface of the server such that the first dose order record and the second dose order record each appear in at least one distinct module of a common dashboard. The dashboard may include a plurality of the modules and be configurable to communicate the status of at least one of the plurality of dose orders in the pharmacy workspace queue to a user such that the configuration is at least partially based on the user profile for the given user.

A number of feature refinements and additional features are applicable to the fourth aspect. These feature refinements and additional features may be used individually or in any combination. As such, each of the following features that will be discussed may be, but are not required to be, used with any other feature combination of features of the fourth aspect.

For example, in an embodiment, the plurality of dose order records may include at least a first dose order record corresponding to a first dose order that has not been prepared and at least a second dose order record corresponding to second dose order that has been prepared and has not yet be verified by a pharmacist. Moreover, the configuration of the foregoing dashboard may be at least partially based on a cascading style sheet declaration contained within a single file.

Furthermore, in an embodiment, the configuration of the modules may be associated with a module profile, such that the user profile may be associated with a module profile. In this regard, the plurality of modules may be displayed in accordance with the module profile. Additionally, the module profile may include alphanumerical customization preferences such that the alphanumerical customization preferences include at least a color preference, a font preference, a size preference, or a text effects preference.

In an embodiment, the method may further include sorting the plurality of dose orders of the at least one module at least partially based on a sorting criterion. The sorting criterion may include, for example, at least one of a dose priority, a patient name, an expiration data, or an expiration time. The sorting of the method may also include sorting the plurality of dose orders of the at least one module at least partially based on sorting criteria in ascending or descending order.

In a further embodiment, each of the plurality of dose order records may be associated with a durational indicator that indicates the length of time elapsed since a milestone event. In this regard, a milestone event may represent a change of status of at least one of the plurality of dose order records. Accordingly, the change of status corresponds to identifying modified dose order metadata regarding at least one of the plurality of dose order records such that the modified dose order metadata is modified with respect to corresponding portions of dose order metadata at least partially obtained in response to an input received from the user.

A fifth aspect includes a method for secure local network access of a pharmacy workflow management application. The method includes establishing an operative communication link between a terminal and the pharmacy workflow management application that stores a plurality of dose order records corresponding to dose orders received at the pharmacy workflow management application. The terminal may be disposed within at least one network of a local area network. The method further includes cryptographically

manipulating data routed through the operative communication link such that the operative communication link provides a secure data connection between the terminal and the server. The method further includes accessing the server using the terminal to retrieve a plurality of dose order records from the pharmacy workflow management application. The method further includes displaying the plurality of dose order records to a user at the terminal.

A number of feature refinements and additional features are applicable to the fifth aspect. These feature refinements and additional features may be used individually or in any combination. As such, each of the following features that will be discussed may be, but are not required to be, used with any other feature combination of features of the fifth aspect.

For example, in an embodiment, the plurality of dose order records include at least a first dose order record corresponding to a first dose order that has not been prepared and at least a second dose order record corresponding to a second dose order that has been prepared and has not been verified by a pharmacist. The cryptographic manipulation of the method may further include translating the data routed through the operative communication link into an illegible format between the terminal and the pharmacy workflow management application. In this regard, the secure connection is operable to prevent third party interference of the data routed through the operative communication link. Notably, for example, the interference may include eavesdropping and tampering, which may at least in part be reduced using the cryptographic manipulation of the data communicated.

In other embodiments, the secure connection is provided via a secure socket layer cryptographic protocol. In this regard, the secure socket layer cryptographic protocol may translate the data into a legible format at each of the terminal and the server at least partially based on a signed digital certificate associated with an authenticated user.

A sixth aspect includes a method for use in upgrading a terminal of a local network system for management of medication dose orders. The method includes storing a workstation version in a database of a pharmacy workflow management application that stores a plurality of dose order records corresponding to dose orders received at the pharmacy workflow management application. The method further includes, identifying a workstation version of a terminal disposed within at least one network of a common enterprise network. The method further includes, establishing an operative communication link between the terminal and the pharmacy workflow management application. The method further includes, comparing the workstation version of the terminal with the workstation version stored in the database. The method further includes, determining whether the workstation version stored in the database supersedes the workstation version of the terminal. The method further includes, presenting to a user an option to download the workstation version stored in the database on to the terminal.

A number of feature refinements and additional features are applicable to the sixth aspect. These feature refinements and additional features may be used individually or in any combination. As such, each of the following features that will be discussed may be, but are not required to be, used with any other feature combination of features of the sixth aspect.

For example, in an embodiment, the method may further include downloading, in response to the user selected option, the workstation version stored in the database on to the terminal. In this regard, the workstation version stored in the database may be downloaded on to the terminal by the user.

Notably, the user need not be an administrative user with credentials to upgrade the pharmacy workflow management application. Additionally, the method may further include downloading the workstation version stored in the database on to the terminal without hardware drivers or crystal reports.

A seventh aspect includes a system for formulary management in a pharmacy workflow management application. The system includes an access terminal remote from and in operative communication with the pharmacy workflow management application. The pharmacy workflow management application may therefore be operable to access a plurality of formulary data records stored in a database of the pharmacy workflow management application in response to a request for the plurality of formulary data records by a given user. The system further includes a user interface provided at the access terminal for displaying the plurality of formulary data records stored in the database. Furthermore, the pharmacy workflow management application may be operable to receive, at a processor of the pharmacy workflow management application, user authentication information corresponding to the given user of the system. Consequently, the pharmacy workflow management application is operable to associate, at the processor, the user authentication information with a profile for the given user such that the user interface is configured at least partially based on the user profile for the given user.

A number of feature refinements and additional features are applicable to the seventh aspect. These feature refinements and additional features may be used individually or in any combination. As such, each of the following features that will be discussed may be, but are not required to be, used with any other feature combination of features of the seventh aspect. For instance, any of the features discussed with any of the foregoing aspects, and in particular the first aspect, may be used in conjunction with the seventh aspect without limitation.

An eighth aspect includes a system for pharmacy workspace queue management in a pharmacy workflow management application. The system includes an access terminal remote from and in operative communication with a pharmacy workflow management such that the pharmacy workflow management may be operable to access a plurality of dose order records corresponding to dose orders received at the server in response to a request for the plurality of dose order records by a given user. The system further includes a user interface provided at the access terminal for displaying the plurality of dose order records to the given user at a user interface of the server. Furthermore, the server is operable to receive, at a processor of the pharmacy workflow management, user authentication information corresponding to the given user of the system. Consequently, the pharmacy workflow management is operable to associate, at the processor, the user authentication information with a profile for the given user such that the user interface is configured at least partially based on the user profile of the given user.

A number of feature refinements and additional features are applicable to the eighth aspect. These feature refinements and additional features may be used individually or in any combination. As such, each of the following features that will be discussed may be, but are not required to be, used with any other feature combination of features of the eighth aspect. For instance, any of the features discussed with any of the foregoing aspects, and in particular the second aspect, may be used in conjunction with the seventh aspect without limitation.

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A ninth aspect includes a system for the management of dose order records. The system includes an access terminal remote from and in operative communication with a dose management server. The dose management server may be operable to store a plurality of dose order records in a database of the dose order management server. Specifically, each dose order record is stored in corresponding relation to one or more dose order record data fields populated with dose order metadata regarding each dose order record such that at least one dose order record data field for a given dose order record corresponds to a dose order status indicative of a status of the given dose order record relative to a particular dose preparation step in a dose preparation protocol for the at least one dose order record. The system further includes a user interface provided at the remote access terminal. Furthermore, the dose management server may be operable to identify a first dose order record. Additionally, the dose management server may also be operable to modify the dose order status for the given order from a first value to a second value at least partially in response to an input received from a user in connection with the dose preparation step such that the dose preparation step is associated with an independent pharmacy workflow of the dose preparation protocol to prepare a dose corresponding to the at least one dose order record.

A number of feature refinements and additional features are applicable to the ninth aspect. These feature refinements and additional features may be used individually or in any combination. As such, each of the following features that will be discussed may be, but are not required to be, used with any other feature combination of features of the ninth aspect. For instance, any of the features discussed with any of the foregoing aspects, and in particular the third aspect, may be used in conjunction with the seventh aspect without limitation.

A tenth aspect includes, a system for use in communicating information pertaining to a pharmacy workspace queue in a pharmacy workflow management application. The system includes an access terminal remote from an in operative communication with a pharmacy workflow management application. The pharmacy workflow management application may be operable to access a plurality of dose order records corresponding to dose orders received at the server in response to a request for the plurality of dose order records by a given user. The system further includes a user interface provided at the remote access terminal for displaying the plurality of dose order records to the given user at the user interface such that the first dose order record and the second dose order record each appear in at least one distinct module of a common dashboard. Furthermore, the dashboard may include a plurality of the modules, which are configurable to communicate the status of at least one of the plurality of dose orders in the pharmacy workspace queue to the user such that the configuration is at least partially based on the user profile for the given user. Additionally, the server may be operable to receive, at a processor of the pharmacy workflow management application, user authentication information corresponding to the given user of the system such that the pharmacy workflow management application may be operable to associate, at the processor, the user authentication information with a profile for the given user. Accordingly, the user interface is configured at least partially based on the user profile for the given user.

A number of feature refinements and additional features are applicable to the tenth aspect. These feature refinements and additional features may be used individually or in any combination. As such, each of the following features that

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will be discussed may be, but are not required to be, used with any other feature combination of features of the tenth aspect. For instance, any of the features discussed with any of the foregoing aspects, and in particular the fourth aspect, may be used in conjunction with the seventh aspect without limitation.

An eleventh aspect includes a system for securing local network access of a pharmacy workflow management application. The system includes an access terminal remote from and in operative communication with a pharmacy workflow management application, over an operative communication link. In particular, the pharmacy workflow management application may be operable to store a plurality of dose order records corresponding to dose orders received at the pharmacy workflow management application. The terminal may be disposed within at least one network of a local areas network. The server may be operable to cryptographically manipulate data routed through the operative communication link such that the operative communication link provides a secure data connection between the terminal and the server. The system further includes a user interface provided at the remote access terminal for displaying the plurality of dose order records at the remote access terminal.

A number of feature refinements and additional features are applicable to the eleventh aspect. These feature refinements and additional features may be used individually or in any combination. As such, each of the following features that will be discussed may be, but are not required to be, used with any other feature combination of features of the eleventh aspect. For instance, any of the features discussed with any of the foregoing aspects, and in particular the fifth aspect, may be used in conjunction with the seventh aspect without limitation.

A twelfth aspect includes a system for use in upgrading a terminal of a local network system for management of medication dose orders. The system includes an access terminal remote from and in operative communication with a pharmacy workflow management application, over an operative communication link. The pharmacy workflow management application may be operable to store a workstation version in a database of the pharmacy workflow management application that stores a plurality of dose order records corresponding to dose orders received at the pharmacy workflow management application. Moreover, the pharmacy workflow management application may also be operable to identify a workstation version of the remote access terminal, which may be disposed within at least one network of a common enterprise network. Notably, the pharmacy workflow management application may be operable to compare the workstation version of the remote access terminal with the workstation version stored in the database, such that the pharmacy workflow management application is operable to determine whether the workstation version stored in the database supersedes the workstation version of the remote access terminal. The system further includes a user interface provided at the remote access terminal for presenting to a user an option to download the workstation version stored in the database to the terminal.

A number of feature refinements and additional features are applicable to the twelfth aspect. These feature refinements and additional features may be used individually or in any combination. As such, each of the following features that will be discussed may be, but are not required to be, used with any other feature combination of features of the twelfth aspect. For instance, any of the features discussed

with any of the foregoing aspects, and in particular the sixth aspect, may be used in conjunction with the seventh aspect without limitation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of an embodiment of a system including a pharmacy workflow management application executed at a local system.

FIG. 2 is a schematic view of an embodiment of a local system comprising a pharmacy workflow management application.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart depicting an embodiment of a method for receipt and processing of dose orders.

FIG. 4 is a schematic view depicting various functionalities of the pharmacy workflow management application executed by the local system shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 is a view of an embodiment of a user interface of a pharmacy workflow management application with which dose order records stored by the pharmacy workflow management application may be managed.

FIGS. 6-12 are views of an embodiment of a user interface of a pharmacy workflow management application that provides management of dose order records stored by the pharmacy workflow management application.

FIG. 13 depicts a flow chart of an embodiment of a method for processing dose order records to prepare a corresponding dose at a workstation.

FIGS. 14-15 depict an embodiment of a user interface of a pharmacy workflow management application presented to a user when preparing a dose corresponding to a dose order record.

FIGS. 16-17 depict an embodiment of a user interface of the pharmacy workflow management application that may be presented to a pharmacist when reviewing a dose.

FIGS. 18, 19A, 19B, and 20 depict an embodiment of a user interface of a pharmacy workflow management application utilized by a pharmacist when reviewing a dose.

FIG. 21 depicts a flow chart of an embodiment of a method for review doses by a pharmacist.

FIGS. 22-34 depict an embodiment of a user interface for use in formulary management.

FIGS. 35-46 depict an embodiment of a user interface for display of dose order record detail information for a dose order record.

FIG. 47 depicts an embodiment of a situation board display that is customized according to a user profile.

FIG. 48 depicts an embodiment of a situation board display with customizable sorting options.

FIG. 49 depicts an embodiment of a plurality of scan events that are customizable with respect to modification of the dose status in relation to an independent pharmacy workflow operation in relation to preparation of a dose order record.

FIG. 50 depicts an embodiment of a user interface used to customize scan events in relation to the operation of a scan event relative to a dose order.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following description is not intended to limit the invention to the forms disclosed herein. Consequently, variations and modifications commensurate with the following teachings, skill and knowledge of the relevant art, are within the scope of the present invention. The embodiments described herein are further intended to explain modes known of practicing the invention and to enable others

skilled in the art to utilize the invention in such, or other embodiments and with various modifications required by the particular applications(s) or use(s) of the present invention.

The present disclosure contemplates a pharmacy workflow management application that may facilitate pharmacy workflow management in relation to preparation of one or more doses at a pharmacy, hospital, or other facility at which doses are prepared for administration to a patient. The pharmacy workflow management application may be executed at a local system (also referred to herein as a local node). The local node may correspond to a facility such as a hospital, pharmacy, or other facility capable of preparing a dose for administration to a patient. Pharmacy workflow management provided by the pharmacy workflow management application may include one or more activities within a pharmacy that may include management of a locally stored formulary, processing received medication dose orders at a pharmacy, creating corresponding dose order records for each received dose order, managing (e.g., viewing, sorting, prioritizing, etc.) dose order records, guiding a pharmacy technician in preparing the dose order medication, gathering information regarding the preparation of a dose to fulfill a dose order, reviewing the medication dose order, and/or tracking of medication dose order records in the pharmacy.

The local node may comprise one or more devices that may include hardware and/or software that may execute machine readable instructions stored as machine readable non-transitory data in a memory. The machine readable instructions, when executed by a processor may provide functionality related to the pharmacy workflow management application discussed herein. In this regard, the pharmacy workflow management application may include one or more processors operative to access machine-readable data stored in a storage medium (i.e., a memory) that provide instructions to the one or more processors for execution to provide the functionality described herein.

The local node executing the pharmacy workflow management application may be in operative communication with a central server. The central server may provide support services to the local node to support the pharmacy workflow management application and/or may provide additional services such as data backup, report generation, or access to data sets stored at the central server.

The present disclosure includes a description of an embodiment of dose order processing that may be performed by the pharmacy workflow management application. This dose order processing may include receiving dose orders and generating dose order records that are in turn stored by the application. Also described herein are embodiments that provide functionality related to the management of the dose order records within the pharmacy. The management functionality of the pharmacy workflow management application may include, but is not limited to, viewing, sorting, modifying, prioritizing, organizing, or otherwise managing dose order records. The pharmacy workflow management application may also distribute, provide, or assign dose order records to workstations for preparation of a dose (i.e., a physical dose form capable of being administered to a patient) that corresponds to a dose order record. The pharmacy workflow management application may provide a protocol in relation to a dose order record to assist a user in preparing a dose associated with a dose order record. During the preparation, dose order metadata regarding the dose prepared in connection with the dose order record may be recorded or acquired. In connection with the preparation of the dose, embodiments of functionality related to remote pharmacy verification are also described. Furthermore, fea-

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tures related to the ability to utilize the application to track dose orders in the pharmacy (e.g., with respect to physical location and/or processing status in or other relevant status indications) are described.

With initial reference to FIG. 1, a system 100 is depicted that includes a plurality of local systems 110. The local systems 110 may each comprise a local node in the system 100. The local systems 110 may each execute a pharmacy workflow management application 114. For instance, each local system 110 may include at least one local device executing a client application for providing functions related to the pharmacy workflow management application. As shown in FIG. 1, a plurality of local systems 110 may be provided that are each in operative communication with a central server 120. For example, the local systems 110 may be in operative communication the central server 120 by way of a wide area network 50 (e.g., the Internet).

Each local system 110 may be a healthcare facility such as a hospital, pharmacy, outpatient clinic, or the like, that prepares doses for administration to a patient. The respective pharmacy workflow management application 114 at each local system 110 may be operative to generate and/or capture medical information that may be provided to the central server 120 by way of the wide area network 50. As will come to be appreciated from the discussion below in relation to the pharmacy workflow management application 114, the medical information may include medication dose order data that may include metadata regarding the dose order record and/or dose. The pharmacy workflow management application 114 each local system 110 may allow for the pharmacy workflow management functions described in greater detail below. In any regard, any or all data generated by the pharmacy workflow management application may be provided to the central server 120. In this regard, central server 120 may provide for data collection and/or data backup services in relation to the local systems 110 as well as other functions described in greater detail below.

Accordingly, in at least one embodiment the local systems 110 may comprise unaffiliated and discrete healthcare facilities capable of preparing medication doses for administration to patients. The central server 120 may be hosted by another discrete and unaffiliated third-party that may be separate from any of entities of the local systems 110. For instance, the central server 120 may be hosted and/or executed by an application provider that provides one or more client applications for execution by the local systems 110 to facilitate the pharmacy workflow management application 114. Specifically, the central server 120 may be executed or hosted by an application provider that provides the pharmacy workflow management application each local system 110.

The central server 120 may provide, among other resources, a central operations portal 122, a management report portal 124, and/or a data warehouse portal 126. Generally, the central operations portal 122 may provide, among other resources, data backup services to the pharmacy workflow management application 114 of each local system 110. The management report portal 124 may allow a user accessing this resource to generate management reports that may relate to collectives of local systems 110 or individual local systems 110. For example, one or more local systems 110 may belong to an organization such that the data corresponding to the collective local systems 110 comprising the organization may be aggregated (e.g., at the central server 120). In this regard, organizational users may be defined that are members of local systems 110 belonging to an organization such that the organizational users may be

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able to access data related to any of the local systems 110 belonging to the organization. The management reports may include data in relation to the medical information received from one or more local systems 110.

Furthermore, a data warehouse portal 126 may be provided that may provide an aggregated source of medical information from local systems 110 and/or other data sources. The data warehouse portal 126 may provide functionality related to data aggregation and/or data formatting that allows multiple sources of medical information to be aggregated for purposes of data analytics the like. In this regard, the data warehouse portal 126 may provide functionality resources as described in U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/019,227 entitled "MANAGED MEDICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE" filed on Jun. 30, 2014, which is co-owned with the present application and is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

A local system 110 may include a local database 112 for storage of information. As may be appreciated, the local database 112 may in fact include a collection of one or more databases collectively referred to as the local database 112. In an implementation of the present invention, the local system 110 may include a server that facilitates access to the database 112. The database may store data related to the current in process work and/or store archival data related to prior work completed at the pharmacy. The local database 112 may be a high-performance, highly scalable and SQL-compliant object database. In this regard, the database may scale easily to handle thousands of simultaneous users and potentially terabytes of data.

In addition to storing information related to pharmacy work (i.e., dose order records), the database 112 may include information in a variety of contexts including information related to formulary information, administrative information, or other information related to the pharmacy workflow management application 114 at the local system 110. In any regard, the local system 110 may execute a number of services (e.g., provided by modules executed by a processor). For instance, a data backup module may be provided that provides a rule-base approach to data backup from the local system 110 to the central server 120. The data backup module may define the interval at which the local system 110 provides backup data to the central server 120 and/or may dictate what information is provided to the central server. The backup module may also provide an administrator (e.g., at the central server or the local system 110) with information relating to the success or failure of data backup operations, system slowdowns, and the like. For instance, the backup module may facilitate selective backup of the local database 112 as described in U.S. Patent Application No. 62/019,227 incorporated by reference above.

Each local system 110 may also include a formulary management module 116 that allows a pharmacy formulary to be maintained. As such, each local system 110 may have a formulary comprising a plurality formulary records stored at the local database 112. As may be appreciated, from time to time, formulary records within the formulary may need to be added, removed, or modified. In this regard, formulary management module 116 may provide a formulary management tool for use in maintaining the formulary (i.e., the formulary records comprising the formulary). The formulary records comprising the formulary may include records belonging to a number of categories of formulary records. For instance, corresponding records may be stored in relation to administration routes, drug categories, drugs, materials, product groups, and/or products. Collectively, these records may provide data to the pharmacy workflow man-

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agement application **114** for use in the preparation or management of a dose order record. As discussed herein, the formulary management module **116** may provide functionality related to the management of the formulary records comprising the formulary.

With brief reference to FIG. 6, an embodiment of a user interface screen for an embodiment of a pharmacy workflow management application **1300** is depicted. The application **1300** may be a web-based management tool that may be presented to a user in a web browser or the like. For instance, a user may navigate to a particular web address and be presented with a login screen **1302** as shown in FIG. 6. The login screen **1302** may include an authentication field **1304** that may require, for example, a user name and password be entered by the user to facilitate confirmation of a user's authorization to utilize the application **1300** and/or access various functionality of the application **1300**. As may be appreciated, different user authorization levels may exist such that when a user logs in utilizing the authentication field **1304**, various rights associated with the application **1300** may be allowed or blocked based upon the user credentials provided and the associated authorization level associated therewith.

Additionally, the provision of user authentication information at the login screen **1302** may allow for a user profile for a given user associated with the user authentication information to be identified. In this regard, the user profile may be associated with modifiable characteristics of the user interface of the application **1300**. In this regard, customizable or configurable elements of user interfaces described herein may be associated with a user profile such that the default configuration may be defined for a user profile. Additionally or alternatively, user profile may be based upon the last status of customizable or configurable characteristics of user interface. For example, as will be discussed in more detail below, a user profile may indicate the configuration of one or more collapsible areas, which may be configured to hide information (i.e., the user profile may indicate which of the collapsible areas are operable to hide information upon a given user's initial system login). Further still, other user interface elements may be dictated based on a user profile. In any regard and as will be described in greater detail below, various aspects or characteristics of the user interface of the application **1300** may be at least partially based upon a user profile associated with user authentication information provided to access the application **1300**.

With further reference to FIG. 7, upon successfully authenticating the user, a navigation screen **1306** may be provided to the user. The navigation screen **1306** may include a plurality of links associated with various functions of the application **1300**. For example, the navigation screen **1306** may facilitate access to a dose order record listing for review or management of dose orders as described in greater detail below. Also, the navigation screen **1306** may facilitate access to verification screens typically used by a pharmacist to review and verify doses that have been prepared in the pharmacy by a pharmacy technician, as are also described in greater detail below. The navigation screen **1306** may also have a number of formulary management links **2200**. Selection of any one of the formulary management links **2200** may direct a user to a formulary management workspace **2210** as shown in FIG. 22.

The formulary management workspace **2210** may include a number of navigational tabs **2212**. The navigation tabs **2212** may generally correspond to different categories of formulary records and/or formulary management functions associated with the formulary records. In this regard, selec-

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tion of one of the navigation tabs **2212** may result in the workspace **2210** displaying a record listing **2214** that contains formulary records associated with the corresponding categories of formulary records associated with the selected navigation tab **2212**. Additionally, the workspace **2210** may include a record detail portion **2216**.

Accordingly, as depicted in FIG. 22, the navigation tab **2212** corresponding with "Administration Routes" **2212a** has been selected. In turn, formulary records associated with the category of administration routes are displayed in the record listing **2214**. Selection of a given record **2218** from the record listing **2214** may display details regarding the record **2218** in a record detail portion **2216** of the workspace **2210**. As will be appreciated from the discussion that follows, the record detail portion **2216** may include specific record detail fields. Notably, each of the specific records details may be altered without deleting the specific record detail or adding a new record detail. That is, the record details may be modified "in-line."

As depicted in FIG. 22, the record detail fields for the administration routes **2212a** category may include an administration routes synonyms field **2224**. Each specific record detail field may comprise a collapsible area that is selectively collapsible or expandable by the user to hide or display the data contained within the given record data field. For example, the information associated with administration route synonyms data field **2224**, discussed in greater detail below, may be selectively collapsed or expanded by activating collapsible area button **2228**. Each specific record detail field may also include a help icon, such as help icon **2232** of administration route synonyms **2224**. The help icon may be operable to display context-specific information associated with information of each record detail portion **2216**, respectively. It will be appreciated that each records detail portion **2216** of the various disclosed categories of navigation tab **2212** may include a collapsible area and help icon in an analogous manner.

Additionally, the record listing **2214** may be manipulated such that the column headings, record groupings, or other configurable table elements are modified in accordance with the discussion presented below in relation to FIGS. 8-12 such as resizing, sorting, or filtering the columns of record listing **2214**.

In this regard, various elements of the user interface comprising the workspace **2210** may be modifiable, configurable, or customizable by the user. In turn, default configuration in relation to these user interface components may be associated with the user profile. In turn, upon accessing the workspace **2210**, a given user associated with the user profile may be presented a user interface having the user interface elements defined based on the user profile. Again, the user profile may have default configurations selectable by the user, or the user profile may correspond to the configuration last displayed to the user. In any regard, the user profile may span user access sessions such that a subsequent session is at least partially based on a previous session or a default configuration profile associated with the user profile.

The workspace **2210** may further include a search area **2220**. Upon entry of a query into the search area **2220**, the record listing **2214** may be filtered such that a filtered table result may be displayed to the user. In this regard, upon entry of a query into the search area **2220**, associations between the query provided in the search area **2220** and the plurality of formulary records displayed in the record listing **2214** may be identified. In turn, the filtered table presented to the user may be at least partially based upon the associations

between the query provided in the search area **2220** and the records listing **2214** such that the filtered results correspond with record listings **2214** having data matching the query. The workspace **2210** may also include a plurality of maintenance operations buttons **2215** that are displayable with each respective navigation tab **2212** such that the maintenance operations buttons remain visible while the information of each category is scrolled. The maintenance operation button **2215** may include a button to create a new record for a given category of records, a button to delete a record, a button to modify a record, a button to save a modified record, a button to cancel modifications made to a record, a button to create a new record based on a selected record, or other appropriate button to take a specific action with respect to a record.

Returning to the discussion of FIG. **22**, upon selection of a record **2218** corresponding to the administration route category **2212a**, the record detail portion **2216** may include an administration route synonyms field **2224**. A user may provide synonyms related to the selected administration route record **2218** by providing this information in the administration routes synonyms field **2224**.

With further reference to FIG. **23**, the “Drug Categories” tab **2212b** is selected. In turn, formulary records associated with the drug categories category of formulary records are displayed in the record listing **2214**. Upon selection of a given one of the records **2218**, details regarding the record are displayed in the record detail portion **2216**. The record detail portion **2216** shown in FIG. **23** that corresponds to the formulary records associated with the category of drug categories **2212b** may include a field related to drug category properties **2316**. In turn, user may provide details regarding a category name and category description related to the selected one of the drug categories selected from the record listing **2214**.

With further reference to FIG. **24**, a “Drugs” tab **2212c** is selected. In turn, formulary records associated with the category of drugs are displayed in the record listing **2214**. Upon selection of a given one of the records **2218**, details regarding the record are displayed in the record detail portion **2216**. The record detail portion **2216** shown in FIG. **24** that corresponds to the drug formulary record category may include fields related to drug properties **2316**, expiration profiles **2320**, synonyms **2324**, categories **2328**, contained product information **2332**, and special instructions for the selected record **2336**. As may be appreciated in FIG. **24**, each of these fields are collapsed. With further reference to FIGS. **25-28**, respective ones of these fields are shown in an expanded configuration.

For instance, in FIG. **25**, the drug properties field **2316** has been expanded. In turn, a user may provide a drug name for the selected record **2218** in the record listing **2214** (e.g., shown in FIG. **24**). Additionally, user may indicate whether the selected drug corresponds with a hazmat drug, a high risk drug, whether the drug is allowed as a diluent, or whether the drug requires review. Furthermore, auxiliary data fields are provided for additional information regarding the selected record **2218** to be provided.

FIG. **26** depicts the expanded expiration profiles field **2320** and synonyms field **2324**. In the expiration profiles field **2320**, expiration profiles regarding the selected drug formulary record **2218** may be provided. The expiration profile may define a time after which a drug expires for different circumstances. For example, as shown in FIG. **26**, the selected drug record may have expiration profile of 72 hours if the drug is maintained at room temperature. Further expiration profiles may be defined relative to variables such

as the nature of the storage of the drug, the diluent used, the concentration of the drug, or other relevant characteristics that affect expiration profile of a drug. FIG. **26** also depicts a synonyms field **2324** in expanded form. In the synonyms field **2324**, user may define synonyms for the selected drug record.

FIG. **27** depicts the expanded categories field **2328**. In this regard, a user may provide a selection of drug categories (e.g., from the listing of drug categories displayed in FIG. **23**) to which the selected drug record **2218** is associated. Additionally, the contained product information field **2332** is expanded in FIG. **27**. The contained product field **2332** may allow for a user to define products (e.g., from a listing of product records contained in the formulary as described in greater detail below) that contain the drug corresponding to the selected drug record **2218**. With further reference to FIG. **28**, the special instructions field **2336** is also expanded. In this regard, user may provide special instructions with respect to the selected drug record **2218**.

FIG. **29** depicts the workspace **2210** when the “Materials” tab **2212d** is selected. In turn, formulary records in the materials category are displayed in the record listing **2214**. Upon selection of a selected record **2218**, the record detail portion **2216** may include an expandable and collapsible material properties field **2916**. The materials properties field **2916** may allow for a user to define a material name and may include various auxiliary property information regarding the selected material record **2218**.

FIG. **30** depicts the workspace **2210** when the “Product Groups” tab **2212e** is selected. Upon selection of the product groups **2212e** navigation tab **2212**, formulary records associated with the product groups category are displayed in the record listing **2214**. Upon selection of a given record **2218**, the record detail portion **2216** may allow for modification of details regarding the record in a product group properties field **3016** and a group products field **3020**. The product group properties field **3016** may allow for a group name and description to be provided to the selected group record **2218**. The group products field **3020** may allow for product records (e.g., as described below) to be associated with the selected product group **2218**.

FIG. **31** depicts the workspace **2210** when the “Products” category tab **2212f** is selected. Upon selection of the “Products” category tab **2212f** of navigation tab **2212**, formulary records corresponding with formulary records in the products category are displayed in the record listing **2214**. Selection of a given product record **2218** allows for the modification the product record in the record detail portion **2216**. A number of expandable collapsible fields are provided in relation to the products records. For example, expandable fields may include a product properties field **3116**, a national drug code (NDC) field **3120**, a product drugs field **3124**, beyond use date field **3128**, a diluent restrictions field **3132**, an administration routes field **3134**, a product group field **3138**, a special instructions field **3142**, and an additional information field **3146**. With further reference to FIGS. **32-34**, the various ones of these fields are shown in an expanded configuration.

For instance, with reference to FIG. **32**, the product properties field **3116** is shown in an expanded configuration. In turn, user may provide details for the selected product record **2218** including the product name, the product type, a procedure with which the product is associated (e.g., for presentation of a protocol related to the product to a user for use with making the product), the reconstituted volume of the product, the stocking location of the product, the total volume of the product, the dose form associated with the

product, a label profile associated with the product, a strength/description of the product, synonyms for the product, default storage methods for the product, specific gravity of the product, and a selection of whether to print a verification label for stock or dilution doses. Furthermore, the user may select whether the product is active, a multidose product, a premix product, a preservative free product, relates to a stock order, whether the product relates to a dilution, or whether the product needs review.

FIG. 32 also shows the NDC field 3120 in an expanded configuration. The NDC field 3120 allows the user to provide barcode or NDC data (e.g., 10 digit or 11 digit NDC data) related to the product. Also, the NDC field may allow for a user to input a given NDC for a product and allow for generation of a NDC code based on a 10 digit to 11 digit NDC conversion as discussed in U.S. provisional Patent Application No. 61/975,519, incorporated by reference above.

FIG. 33 depicts the product drugs field 3124 in an expanded configuration. The product drugs field 3124 allows for a drug (e.g., a drug record as shown in the record listing 2214 when the drugs navigation tab 2212c selected) to be identified as being contained within the selected product record. The beyond use date (“BUD”) field 3128 is also expanded in FIG. 33. The BUD field 3128 may allow a user to identify a time period (e.g., in hours and minutes) beyond which a product, once prepared, expires. FIG. 33 also depicts a diluent restrictions field 3132. The diluents restriction field 3132 allows a user to identify acceptable diluents used to prepare the product corresponding to the selected product record 2218. The diluents restrictions field 3132 also provides an “Allow All Diluents” selection whereby all available diluents may be selected. Alternatively, selected ones of the diluents in the all diluents field may be selected for inclusion the selected diluents field. In this instance, only the selected diluents appearing in the selected diluents field may be identified as an appropriate diluent for the product corresponding to the selected product record 2218.

In FIG. 34, the administration routes field 3134, the product group field 3138, the special instructions field 3142, and additional info field 3146 are shown in expanded format. In the administration routes field 3134, appropriate administration routes (e.g., selected from the list of administration routes shown in FIG. 22) for the selected product record may be selected. Again, an “Allow All Routes” selection may be provided that allows a user to select all available administration routes. Alternatively, selected ones of the administration routes (e.g., the administration routes appearing in the record listing 2214 upon selection of the administration routes navigation tab 2212a as shown in FIG. 22) may be selected by including the appropriate administration route from the All Routes field into the Selected Routes field is displayed in FIG. 34. The product group field 3138 may allow for a product group (e.g., a product group is appearing in the record listing 2214 upon selection of the product group navigation tab 2212e) may be selected to identify the product group to which the selected product record 2218 belongs. The special instructions field 3142 allows for the user to provide special instructions with respect to the selected product record 2218. Furthermore, the additional information field 3146 may allow for the user provide additional information regarding the selected product record 2218. Examples of additional information that may be provided by the user may include a vendor name of the product, a wholesaler of the product, a brand name of the product, a cost of the product, a URL associated with the

product, a URL description associated with the product, a comment associated with the products, or a number of auxiliary fields used to describe the characteristics or other information related to the product.

Accordingly, it may be appreciated that the formulary for a given local system 110 may be managed by way of the formulary management workspace 2210. In this regard, various formulary records corresponding to different formulary record categories may be selectively displayed, modified, added, or deleted, using the workspace 2210. In turn, upon the addition of records belonging to one or more categories such as administration routes, drug categories, drugs, materials, product groups, products, a user may access the formulary management workspace 2210 and perform the necessary modifications to the formulary records stored at the local database 112 to reflect the update to the formulary.

With further reference to FIG. 2, a schematic view of an embodiment of a local system 110 in operative communication with a central server 120 is depicted. Again, the local system 110 may execute a pharmacy workflow management application 114 for processing dose orders to prepare corresponding doses for administration to a patient (e.g., at least partially based on the formulary records of the local system). As may be appreciated, the local system 110 may, in at least one embodiment, include a pharmacy information system 320. The pharmacy information system 320 may communicate to a local server 330. The local server 330 may store and/or provide access to the local database 112. A label processing module 332 may be provided in operative communication with the pharmacy information system 320 and the local server 330. The label processing module 332 may intercept a message or data stream from the pharmacy information system 320. In turn, the label processing module 332 may provide data to the local server 330 for creation of a dose order record at the local server 330 in response to the label processor 332 receiving dose order information from the pharmacy information system 320.

As such, the local system 110 (i.e., a pharmacy, hospital, or other facility capable of preparing doses for administration to a patient) may receive or generate dose orders. Dose orders may be received at the local system 110 in one or more different ways. By way of example, in an embodiment a doctor or other appropriate medical personnel may enter one or more dose orders directly using the pharmacy information system 320. In this regard, the pharmacy information system 320 may provide an appropriate terminal that is accessible by the appropriate medical personnel for entry of the dose order (e.g., a physician order entry “POE” system or terminal, etc.). Additionally or alternatively, appropriate medical personnel may enter dose orders at a remote access terminal 314 that may provide order data to the label processor 332 in the local system 110 by way of the wide area network 50. As may be appreciated, the remotely entered dose orders may be communicated to the label processor 332 by way of a local server 330. In this regard, the local server 330 may include web services that facilitate the communication of dose orders from the remote access terminal 314 to the label processor 332. As the remote access terminal 314 may be remote from the local system 110, one or more routers and/or firewalls be provided to assist in providing and securing the communication between the remote access terminal 314 and the local server 330. Further still, the pharmacy information system 320 may receive dose orders from and/or be a component of a larger hospital information system that may be capable of receiving and/or generating dose orders. In this regard, the hospital informa-

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tion system may provide information to the pharmacy information system **320** and/or directly to the label processor **332** as described in greater detail below. Any communication into or out of the local system **110** and/or any communication within the local system **110** may be secure. For example, various security protocols such as https, SSH, VPN, DES encryption, RSA encryption, or any other known security protocol to secure communication between nodes in the network.

In any regard, the pharmacy information system **320** may receive data from which information related to one or more dose orders may be extracted. That is, dose orders corresponding to requested doses for administration to a patient may be received at the local system **110** and routed to the label processor **332**. While present disclosure generally includes a description of label processing, label processing module may also be of any type described in commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 7,069,212, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In traditional approaches to pharmacy management, when dose orders are received at a facility, a corresponding physical label for the dose order is printed within the pharmacy. In turn, traditional workflow management in the pharmacy is relegated to management of physical labels, which may be disadvantageous in that the physical labels may be lost, the physical labels may be difficult to organize, the use of physical labels introduces additional potential for human error, and the production of physical labels may not provide reliable logging for later auditing.

In contrast, when the dose orders are processed by the label processor **332**, rather than only a label for medication order being printed, data related to the order (e.g. data that have traditionally been printed on the label corresponding to the order) may be captured, processed, and parsed in the computer implemented system to create individual medical dose order records, each of which corresponds to a corresponding dose order, that are in turn stored in the local server **330**. That is, rather than only printing a label for a medication order, the order may be utilized to generate a digital dose order record that is stored at the local server **330** (i.e., in the local database **112**). Data used to generate the digital dose order record may be taken from the medication order data received at the local system **110**. As such, a dose order record may be generated and stored at the local server **330** that corresponds to each given medication order received at the local system **110**. Thus, rather than having to manage physical printed labels at the local system **110**, the received medication orders may be managed digitally utilizing the local server **330** that stores the dose order records corresponding to each medication order received.

With reference now to FIG. 3, an embodiment of process is illustrated in which dose orders are received and processed to generate and store dose order records at the local system **110**. At step **200**, one or more medication order streams are received at the local system **110** (e.g., from a local data stream or a remote data stream as described above) and are processed by a label processing module **332**. The label processing module **332** may comprise a processor that accesses a memory comprising code that is executed by the processor (e.g., at the local server **330**) to perform the processes in FIG. 3. That is, the label processing module **332** may be separate from or comprise a part of the local server **330**. In one specific embodiment, the medication order data can be captured by a monitoring module comprising computer code executing on a processor in the pharmacy for monitoring a port normally connected to a pharmacy printer, network monitoring for medication order information, or

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software application monitoring for events related to the input of medication orders. As described above, traditionally these order streams may represent data intended to be printed on labels on a printer, and oftentimes comprise serial data streams.

The medication order streams may contain a list of medication doses to prepare. Each dose order and dose may be associated with additional related data such as, for example, the patient for whom the medication is intended, by when the dose should be delivered, to where the dose should be delivered, the ordering doctor, the time and date the dose order was entered, the reason for medication, and other relevant information associated with the dose order or any other appropriate metadata described in further detail below that may be present in the medication order stream for each dose order contained in the stream. Such information may be used when generating a dose order record to populate appropriate dose order record data fields for a dose order record that correspond to respective ones of the medication dose orders contained in the medication order streams. As will be discussed in greater detail below, additional dose order metadata may be added to the dose order record during the preparation, approval, and/or distribution of the dose order that corresponds to the dose order record. The dose order record and all related dose order metadata may be stored in the local database **112**.

Data streams containing medication dose order data that are received at the local system **110** are preferably logged at step **202** by a monitoring computer. Preferably, streams are logged in the local database **112** or other computer accessible medium (e.g., at the local server **330**). Logging data streams enables extensive auditing and monitoring of the pharmacy, hospital, or other facility that prepares and/or the dose. Because all data is logged, preferably in its raw form when it is first received by the pharmacy, no information is lost, corrupted, or disassociated during the processing or distribution of the medication. If necessary, an audit can be performed manually, off-line, or by a separate software program to reconstruct the data stream and all processing that should have or did occur after the pharmacy received the data stream.

Preferably, a data stream containing dose orders that is received at the local system **110** has an identifiable source. The source can be explicitly identified within the stream of data, or it can be determinable by the system. Source determination can include, for example, examining TCP/IP packet or header/footer information, examining cryptographic signatures of the stream, or data retrieved through additional network communication requesting the source. In any regard, the source may be identified at step **204**.

At step **206**, the system may be configured to determine whether the data stream originated from one of a set of valid sources. This can include identifying the source of the data stream and testing that it is one of the sources among those in the set. Validating the source ensures each medication dose prepared by the pharmacy workflow management application **114** is legitimate and originating from an authorized prescribing or ordering entity. Alternatively, the validation can ensure that the prescribing entity is presently entitled to have its prescriptions filled by the pharmacy. If the source is not valid, the system returns to step **200** to receive additional streams. Optionally, notifications can be sent to the source to inform it that there were validation issues or that the window for continued validation has one or more constraints (e.g., will expire in so-many days due to an overdue invoice).

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After determining that the source is valid, the stream may be parsed to extract relevant information at step 210. The system can parse various message and data formats. Moreover, the parser can be extensible, such that as new formats are implemented or included within the networked environment, a parser extension can be included in the system to parse the new format. For example, if the data stream is a serial printer data stream, the system can determine the format of the data and pass the stream to the appropriate serial printer data parser. The printer data parser is configured to extract the dose order information contained within the stream and may populate dose order record data fields of a dose order record with the parsed data from the data stream corresponding to any one or more portions of dose order metadata described in more detail below. Preferably, the parser extracts all relevant data contained within the stream and maintains a record of the extracted data. The parsing methodology is preferably encapsulated in a library or set of modules that are called upon, as necessary, to parse a stream of any determined format. Each library entry or module operates as a "parser," as that term is used herein.

As described above, the data stream may contain one or more dose orders. For example, the stream may contain a single dose request by a doctor for a single patient. Alternatively, the stream can include multiple dose orders that may be delineated by the parser into separate dose order records corresponding to each distinct dose order. That is, the parser is preferably configured to recognize and discriminate between individual dose orders within a stream. In turn, dose order records may be created and populated for each corresponding one of the individual dose orders within a stream. The discrimination of individual dose orders can be accomplished by recognizing an order delimiter, or alternatively can be defined by the format of the data stream.

In any regard, once the stream is parsed at step 210, a dose order record may be created at step 220. In turn, the dose order record may be stored at the local database 330 at step 222. In this regard, the data stream may be received 200, logged 202, and parsed 210 to create a corresponding dose order record for each dose order contained within the stream. In turn, the medication stream received at the local system 110 may be used to generate dose order records stored in a local server 330 for each medication dose order to be prepared at the local system 110.

As briefly described above, having dose order records stored digitally in the local database 330 may facilitate improved management of the dose order records in the pharmacy. In turn, the following describes some embodiments of dose order record management performed at the local server 330 to facilitate pharmacy workflow management by the pharmacy workflow management application 114. Specifically, dose order records may be easily viewed, sorted, searched, prioritized, or otherwise organized by pharmacy technicians or other personnel who have appropriate access to the local database 330. Furthermore, as data is generated in the pharmacy regarding the dose order (e.g., during the preparation, approval, or distribution of a dose), such data may be stored in relation to the medication dose order record to provide a more robust data set associated with each medication dose prepared at the pharmacy. As may be appreciated, the amount of data related to each digital dose order record may be extensive. The data related to the dose order record may be referred to as dose order metadata. In turn, dose order metadata may be stored in corresponding dose order record data fields and may describe various characteristics of the dose order, a dose corresponding to the dose order, the preparation of a dose, or

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other relevant characteristics related to the dose or dose order. In some embodiments, the dose order metadata may facilitate dose ordering tracking via triggered scan events, as discussed in more detail below.

For instance, examples of dose order record data fields may include, but are not limited to:

- dose order status information indicative of at least one of:
 - a preparation status of the dose order (e.g., pending, at preparation station, ready for verification, undergoing verification, approved, rework, requeue, awaiting sort, discontinued, etc.),
 - a priority status of the dose order (e.g., STAT, first dose, etc.),
 - a wait status (e.g., including a time at which the dose order become available to be made),
 - a hold status,

dose order administration data indicative of at least one of:

- a patient to whom the dose order is to be administered,
- a time of administration (e.g., including date and time of administration),
- a beyond use date (BUD) indicative of an expiration (e.g., time and/or date) of the dose order,
- an administration route of the dose order,
- a preparation mode of the dose order,

dose order identification information indicative of at least one of:

- a dose order identifier (e.g., a dose order record number),

medication source data indicative of at least one of:

- a manufacturer of a component of a product corresponding to the dose order,
- a lot number of a component of a product corresponding to the dose order,
- an expiration date of a component of a product corresponding to the dose order,
- a serial number of a component of a product corresponding to the dose order, or
- a drug code indicative of the identity of a component of a product corresponding to the dose order;

chain of custody data indicative of at least one of:

- a listing of entities in possession of a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order,
- a listing of users that have taken an action with respect to a product corresponding to the dose order, wherein the listing of users is correlated to specific actions taken by each user, or
- tracking information corresponding to physical movement of a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order;

fulfillment data indicative of at least one of:

- image data corresponding with a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order,
- scanned data obtained from a component of a product corresponding to the dose order,
- analytic data regarding a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order,
- pharmacist review data corresponding with at least one pharmacist review of a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order,

compliance data corresponding with best practices associated with a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order,

sterility assessment data corresponding to a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order,

a listing of actions corresponding to a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order,

timestamp data corresponding to actions corresponding to a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order, or

a listing of life cycle events taken with respect a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order; or

environmental data indicative of at least one of:

- a temperature to which a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order has been exposed,
- a temperature to which and corresponding time period for which a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order has been exposed,
- whether a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order is refrigerated,
- whether a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order is frozen,
- a temperature profile experienced by a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order, or
- accelerometer data corresponding to forces experienced by a component of a product corresponding to the dose order or a product corresponding to the dose order.

Furthermore, because the dose order records are stored digitally at the local server **330**, remote access be provided to those outside of the pharmacy to view, modify, and/or otherwise manage the digital dose order records stored at the local server **330**. In turn, access to the data associated with the medication dose order records may be provided to remote users to assist in the management of pharmacy resources or the like. Accordingly, as will be discussed herein, a number of approaches to pharmacy workflow management may be facilitated that utilize the medication dose order records stored in the local server **330**.

With returned reference to FIG. 2, the local server **330** may be in operative communication with one or more local clients at the local system **110**. For instance, the local client may comprise thick or thin clients executing at a terminal or workstation. In this regard, the pharmacy workflow management application **114** may comprise a web services application provided by the local server **330** accessed at a thin client by way of a web server.

Additionally or alternatively, the pharmacy workflow management application may include thick client applications executing at a client that may communicate with the local server **330**. The client applications may be provided at one more terminals locally at the local system **110** and/or remote from the local system **110**. For instance, a client application may be provided on workstations that are equipped to prepare doses or terminals that provide access to information stored on the client server **330**. The terminals

executing the client application may include management terminals that may access and/or modify dose order records, review terminals that may allow a pharmacist to review doses, a situation board that displays relevant pharmacy information, or other appropriate terminals that facilitate functionality related to the pharmacy workflow management.

In the specific context of a thick client, the pharmacy workflow management application executing at the terminal may, from time to time, require updating. In traditional approaches to updating the thick client at a given terminal at the local system **110**, a support user or the like with access privileges to update equipment at the local system **110** may be required to login to each terminal for upgrading of the thick client at each terminal. However, as contemplated herein, a terminal executing a thick client may allow for installations without the need for administrator privileges. Specifically, the version of the thick client at the terminal (e.g., workstation) may be compared with a current version of the thick client software stored locally at the client server **330**. In this regard, the version of the thick client may be compared to the current version of the thick client software available at the client server **330**. If the thick client software is out of date, a user of the thick client (e.g., without administrator rights to update the client server **330**) may be presented an option to download the updated thick client version to the terminal. The updated thick client version may be downloaded to the terminal and installed thereon in response to a request by the user to do so. In turn, the updating of thick clients within the local system **110** may be streamlined in that a user with administrative privileges may simply be required to load a single updated version of the thick client software to the client server **330**. In turn, upon access of the terminals executing a thick client by ordinary users (e.g., users without administrative privileges relative to the client server), the user of the client may be presented the option to update the thick client version at the terminal.

In the case of locally resident terminals, the communication between the local server **330** and the locally resident terminals may include communication over a local area network or the like. In this regard, operative communication may be established between a terminal and the local server **330** over a local area network. In an embodiment, the communication between the locally resident terminal and the local server **330** over the local area network may be cryptographically manipulated (e.g., encrypted). In this regard, communication over the local area network may provide a secure data connection between the locally resident terminal and the local server **330**. Specifically, data communicated between the locally resident terminal and the local server **330** may be translated into an illegible format when communicated. This may help to prevent third-party interference with the data communicated between the locally resident terminals and the local server **330**. In one example, the encryption of the data transmitted between the locally resident terminal and the local server **330** may be a secure socket layer (SSL) protocol.

In an embodiment, at least one of the terminals may be provided as a remote access terminal **314** to facilitate access to the local server **330** from outside the local system **110**. Such remote access by a client may be facilitated by way of secure communications (e.g., use of secure socket layer (SSL) communication, encryption, or other means of secure communication over a network such as those described above). Accordingly, once appropriate security measures of been taken, the remote access terminal **314** may execute a client application operable to communicate with the local

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server **330** in a manner similar to the local instances of a client within the local system **110**. That is, the remote access terminal **314** may be provided with any or all the functionality associated with any of the local client device is described herein.

Given the foregoing architecture at the local system **110** where clients may access the local server **330** to manage various features of the pharmacy workflow management application, it may be appreciated that the local system **110** may be scalable with the addition of additional terminals, each executing a thick or thin client in operative communication with local server **330**. Also, the architecture allows for remote access as described above. Further still, access by a terminal may be subject to the role-based security described above. That is, because dose order records stored locally at the local database **112** and are accessed by way of the client application, the management of the dose order records may be substantially simplified. For instance, while a client application may modify dose order record, the modification to the dose order record will be reflected at the local database **112**. In turn, another terminal in operative communication with a local database **112** may be configured to receive updated data from the local database **112** (e.g., in substantially real-time) such that the modification of the dose order record from the client application may be reflected throughout the terminal with access to the local server **112**. This distributed model of dose order record management may provide robust capabilities, especially in the context of collaborative management dose order records.

A workstation (i.e., a terminal where doses are prepared) may include a touchscreen, one or more barcode scanners, a label printer, a camera, etc. Additional hardware that may be present at the workstation may include a scale, a reconstitution module (mixing station) and/or a security ID badge reader. The hardware at the workstation may be operative to collect information regarding the preparation of a dose that may be stored in corresponding relation to the dose order record. Furthermore, the workstation may include traditional preparation apparatus used to prepare doses such as, laminar flow hoods, biological safety cabinets, or other pharmacy equipment used in the preparation of a dose.

In any regard, the local server **330** may be in bidirectional communication with any number of workstations to allow the workstations (e.g., **500**, **510**, **520**, etc. as shown in FIG. 2) to receive information from the local server **330**. For instance, each workstation may receive data regarding the dose order records stored at the local database **112** by way of the local server **330**. This data may include all dose order records, collectively referred to as the dose order queue, stored at the local server **330** or may comprise a filtered dose order listing that only displays a selected number of dose order records from the dose order queue at a given workstation, referred to herein as a dose order record listing.

In turn, with reference to FIG. 4, once the dose orders have been processed **410** and provided dose order records stored in the local database **330**, the pharmacy workflow management application **114** may provide for dose queue management and prioritization **420**. Accordingly, an embodiment of dose queue management and prioritization **420** is described below.

For example, at each workstation or other terminal, the dose order queue may be sorted and displayed as a dose order record listing that includes the dose orders records in any number of different ways. For example, the dose orders can be sorted and displayed by drug type and can be further sorted by dosage amount as shown in FIG. 5. The total amount of dose orders for each drug can be displayed next

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to the drug name in a main banner **301** and then underneath the main banner, the various drug dosage amounts are listed along with the quantity of each that is currently needed (lines **303**). For example, as shown in FIG. 5, the main banner shows that there are 34 orders for the drug Cefazolin and underneath, the various drug dosage amounts, such as Cefazolin 1000 mg; Cefazolin 100 mg; Cefazolin 200 mg, are listed along with the quantity that is needed for each. Other examples of interfaces for filtering, displaying, and/or otherwise managing a dose order record listing are presented below.

Each dose order record listing can be displayed in a different manner to indicate information that is intended and helpful to the operators at the one or more workstations that process and fulfill the dose orders. For example, on the left column of the screen that is shown in FIG. 5, a box **305** labeled “DC” stands for discontinued dose orders which are orders that have been discontinued for some various reason and therefore, do not need to be processed and fulfilled. The box can have an associated color, such as purple, that allows individual dose orders to be indicated as being discontinued and therefore, should not be selected for processing and fulfillment. For example, the Cefazolin 500 mg (Qty: 8) dose order line can be displayed in purple, thereby indicating that this dose order is discontinued and should not be processed. Also along the left column are other status indicators, such as “STAT” **307**, “First Dose” **309**, “Unknown Drug” **311**, “Make Now” **313** and “Wait” **315**. These indicators can dictate a preferred order of selecting and fulfilling the dose orders. The status indicators may be stored as dose order metadata for a dose order record. The status indicators may be updated throughout the preparation process to provide the dose order record a different status based on the progress through the preparation process. Additionally, “First Dose” can indicate the highest priority dose orders which should be selected first before another dose order, including those dose orders that are labeled “STAT”. Meanwhile, a situation board **400**, illustratively depicted on FIG. 47, provides an overview of the queue for all drug orders that are being handled. The situation board **400** may provide an overview throughout the entire process of order preparation as shown in FIG. 4.

In addition and with returned reference to FIG. 5, other options available for selection by the operator at a station can be displayed, such as along the left column. For example, one or more filters **317** can be employed by the operator to filter the dose orders that are listed in the dose order queue. The filter **317** can be selected among standard ones, such as a filter that lists only those dose orders that can be selected and fulfilled by the operator at a given workstation or the filter can be designed to only show only those dose orders that are classified as STAT orders and/or those that are classified as First Dose orders. Alternatively, the filter can be a custom filter that is created and defined by the workstation operator.

The dose order queue may also be displayed at a remote access terminal **314**. Thus, the remote access terminal **314** may be operative to display the dose order queue according to the foregoing (e.g., where dose orders may be sorted and/or filtered for display). Furthermore, an administrator with proper administrative privileges may be operable to manage the dose orders contained in the dose order queue. As may be appreciated, this management may be facilitated within a terminal within the pharmacy **310** or by way of a remote access terminal **314**.

With reference to FIGS. 6-12, additional embodiments of various user interface screens for an embodiment of a

pharmacy workflow management application **1300** are depicted. As described above, the application **1300** may include a web-based management tool that may be presented to a user in a web browser or the like. For instance and as described above in relation to accessing the formulary management workspace **2210**, a user may navigate to a particular web address and be presented with a login screen **1302**.

With additional reference to FIG. 7, upon successfully authenticating the user, a navigation screen **1306** may be provided to the user. The navigation screen **1306** may include a plurality of links associated with various functions of the management in addition to the links **2200** described above in relation to the formulary management workspace. For example, the navigation screen **1306** may facilitate access to a dose order record listing for review or management of dose orders. Also, the navigation screen **1306** may facilitate access for a pharmacist to verification screens used to review and verify doses that have been prepared in the pharmacy by a pharmacy technician as are described in greater detail below. The navigation screen **1306** may include a link **1308** to a dose order management screen **1310**. Selection of the link **1308** may result in the user being presented with the dose order management screen **1310** shown in FIG. 8.

The dose order management screen **1310** may include a dose order record listing **1312** that displays appropriate ones of the dose order records of the dose order queue stored in the local server **330**. The dose order record listing **1312** may be arranged such that the individual dose order records are listed and divided by columns wherein each column corresponds with a different dose order record data field. As such, each dose order record data field column may be used to sort the dose order records in the dose order record listing **1312** (e.g., based on dose order metadata for each dose order record appearing in the dose order record listing). For example, the columns shown in FIG. 8 correspond to a dose identifier, dose description, administration time, a relative time to administration, patient ID, patient name, patient location, a dose status, and a dose priority. In this regard, if desired the columns displayed in FIG. 8 may be used to sort the dose order record listing **1312** in ascending or descending order relative to the selected column.

The user may also utilize the dose order management screen **1310** to filter the display of the dose order record listing **1312**. For example, the dose order management screen **1310** may include one or more tabs (e.g. **1314**, **1316**, etc.) that may be utilized to filter the dose order record listing **1312** according to status of the dose order records. For example, selection of tab **1314** by the user may filter the dose order records appearing in the dose order record listing **1312** such that dose order records with a status of "pending" may be displayed (i.e., including dose order records that have not yet been prepared). In this regard, selecting the tab **1314** may filter the dose order record listing **1312** such that dose order records but not yet been prepared may be shown. Selection of the tab **1316** may result in filtering of the dose order record listing **1312** such that dose order records are shown that have undergone preparation and are waiting verification by pharmacist. In this regard, the dose order records having a status indicating the dose orders are awaiting verification by a pharmacist may only be displayed in the dose order record listing **1312**. It may be appreciated that additional tabs may be provided corresponding with different dose order statuses such as, for example, doses at initial review (i.e., doses not yet having been released for preparation), doses ready for preparation, doses awaiting in-line verifica-

tion, verify doses awaiting sorting, doses awaiting rework, or any other appropriate status identifier that may be attributed to the dose order record.

The tabs **1314** or **1316** may also provide a user with a changeable graphical element that may allow for the user to be updated regarding various high-priority doses being added to the dose order record listing **1312**. For example, if a STAT dose is populated into the dose order record listing **1312**, a corresponding STAT dose indicator in the tab **1314** or **1316** may be updated to display the number of STAT doses currently in the dose order record listing **1312**. Furthermore, the color indicator may be used to provide a quick reference to the user. For example, if a STAT dose is contained in the dose order record listing **1312**, the STAT field in the tab **1314** or **1316** may be highlighted with a colored background (e.g., a red background that may be easily identifiable by the user even if not in close proximity with a display displaying the dose order management screen **1310**).

The dose order management screen **1310** may also include a plurality of secondary filters **1318** that may be utilized to further filter the dose order record listing **1312**. For example shown in FIG. 11, the secondary filters may include a selection of all doses, queued doses, STAT doses, resume preparation doses (e.g., doses is preparation have been interrupted), rework doses, discontinue doses, doses placed on weight and/or hold, and suspected duplicate doses. It may further be appreciated that the secondary filters **1318** provided may be based upon the tab **1314** or **1316** selected. For example, when the tab **1314** is selected for display of dose order records that have not yet been prepared, the secondary filters **1318** displayed may include those listed above including an all dose filter, a queued dose filter, a STAT dose filter, a resume preparation dose filter, a rework dose filter, a discontinued dose filter, a wait/hold dose filter, and a suspected duplicate dose filter. However, upon selection of tab **1316** to display dose order records that have been prepared and are awaiting verification, the secondary filters **1318** may be modified to include a wait/hold filter, and in-line filter (e.g., to only display doses awaiting in-line verification), a STAT filter, a final verification filter, and a being verified filter. A queue filter **1336** may also be provided to allow for configurable filters to be generated and applied to the dose order record listing **1312** based on a configurable comparison of the dose order queue to predetermined dose order record data field values as will be described in greater detail below.

Returning to FIG. 8, it may be appreciated that a dose order record **1320** may be selected from the dose order record listing **1312**. The selected dose order record **1320** may be signified by a checkbox provided in the dose order record listing **1312** and/or highlighting of the selected dose order record **1320** from among the other dose order record in the dose order record listing **1312**. As may be appreciated, multiple dose order records may be highlighted has selected dose order records **1320** such that batch processing may be facilitated on selected ones of the dose order records **1320**. Selection of the selected dose order record **1320** may result in a plurality of dose order operation buttons being enabled. For example, dose order operations buttons may include a detail button **1322**, a place on hold button **1324**, a remove from hold button **1326**, a discontinue button **1328**, and modify button **1330**. Selection of a dose order operation button by a user may result in performance of a corresponding operation to the selected dose order **1320**. For example, selection of the detailed button **1322** may result in the dose order management tool **1300** displaying a dose detail screen

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3500 as shown in FIG. 35 that provides additional details regarding the selected dose order 1320.

With further reference to FIG. 35, the dose detail screen 3500 may include a number of navigation tabs 3510 to allow for navigation to various portions of information regarding the selected dose order 1320. In FIG. 35, the summary tab 3512 is selected. In turn, the dose detail screen 3500 may include a number of collapsible and expandable data fields. For instance, the data fields may include a dose summary field 3522, a patient's summary field 3524, and items field 3526, and ingredients field 3528, a dose history field 3530. Furthermore, a dose pictures field 3532 may also be provided. For example, with further reference to FIG. 46, a dose pictures field 3532 is shown as populated with dose images 3576. The dose images 3576 may include product images 3578 regarding a product to be included in the dose associated with the selected dose order 1320. The dose images 3576 may also include current dose images 3580 regarding the current preparation of a dose corresponding to the selected dose order 1320. Additionally, the dose images 3576 may include prior dose images 3582 that may, for example, correspond to previous preparations of the dose associated with the dose order record that may have been rejected by a pharmacist during review or the like.

With further reference to FIG. 35, the dose detail screen 3500 may include a timestamp indication 3534 of the last update of the data displayed in the dose detail screen 3500. Furthermore, a clock value 3536 regarding the next update to the dose detail screen 3500 may be displayed. Further still, a refresh button 3538 may be presented that, upon selection, updates the data displayed in the dose detail screen 3500. Additionally, a print button 3540 is presented the user. As shown in FIG. 43, a print preview 3544 may be displayed upon selection of the print button 3540. The print preview 3544 may allow for selective printing of the data fields in the dose detail screen 3500 which are expanded at the time of selection of the print button 3540. Furthermore, any dose pictures associated with the selected dose order 1320 included in the dose pictures field 3532 may be displayed for printing in the print preview 3544. The dose detail screen 3500 may also include a disposition/requeue link 3542 that may allow a user to modify the status of the selected dose order 1320 from the dose detail screen 3500.

With reference to FIG. 36, the dose summary field 3522 is shown and expanded configuration. In this regard, details regarding the dose such as a time the dose was entered, a time the dose is to be administered or has been administered, a time in which the dose expires, a preparation mode of the dose, a preparation procedure for the dose, a dose description, a dose overfill amount, a final volume for the dose, whether the dose is a dilution, whether the dose is a stock dose, a label profile for the dose, a storage method for the dose, an administration route for the dose, and an administration rate for the dose may be displayed in the dose summary field 3522 when expanded. Additionally, the patient summary field 3524 is shown in an expanded configuration FIG. 36. The patient summary data field 3524 may include patient information such as a patient name, patient identifiers, a patient location, a nursing unit with which the patient is associated, a patient order ID number, or other information regarding the patient. Furthermore, clinical information regarding the patient may also be presented such as a height of the patient, a body surface area the patient, a weight of the patient, a basal energy expenditure of the patient, or a birth date of the patient.

With additional reference to FIG. 37, the items field 3526 is shown in an expanded configuration. In this regard, items

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associated with the selected dose order record 1320 may be depicted. Additionally, the ingredients field 3528 is shown as expanded in FIG. 37. In this regard, ingredients associated with the selected dose order record 1320 may be displayed including an amount, a concentration, and/or a volume of the ingredient. Further still, the dose history field 3530 is also expanded in FIG. 37. In this regard, various scan events related to the selected dose order record 1320 may be displayed in the dose history field 3530. For example, as shown in FIG. 37, a scanned event where the dose was queued may be shown including the entry date, entry time, user entered the dose, the workstation at which the dose was entered, and an event description may be provided. With further reference to FIG. 49, another example of a dose history field 3530 is displayed that includes a listing 3584 of previous scan events conducted relative to a selected dose order. With return reference to FIG. 35, the summary tab 3512 may also include dose pictures 3532. In this regard, images associated with the selected dose order record may be displayed in this field, such as, for example, current dose image 3580 depicted in FIG. 46.

In FIG. 38, the special notes tab 3514 has been selected. In turn, the dose detail screen 3500 may include a listing 3546 of special notes in relation to the selected dose order 1320. FIG. 39 depicts the dose detail screen 3500 upon selection of the attached documents tab 3516. Upon selection of the attached documents tab 3516, the dose detail screen 3500 may display a listing 3548 of attached documents related to the selected dose order 1320.

Furthermore, a document attachment field 3550 may be provided to allow user to select a file for association with the selected dose order 1320 by browsing profile to attach or may allow for a file to be dragged and dropped at the attachment field 3550 to associate an attachment with the selected dose order 1320. With further reference to FIG. 44, the attachment field 3550 is depicted with a listing 3566 of attached files associated with the selected dose order 1320. As may be appreciated, the attachments may include image files 3568, text files, portable document format (PDF) files 3570, or other relevant file formats as shown in FIG. 44.

FIG. 40 shows the dose detail screen 3500 upon selection of the products and procedures tab 3518. Upon selection of the products and procedures tab 3518, a number of data fields including a dose procedure field 3552, a dose preparation field 3554, a product procedure field 3556, and a product preparation field 3558 may be displayed. The dose procedure field 3552 may provide a listing of procedures associated with preparation of the dose associated with the selected dose order 1320. The dose preparation field 3554 may show a listing of steps in relation to dose procedures that may be required to be accomplished in order to prepare the dose associated with the selected dose order 1320. For instance, with further reference to FIG. 46, a dose preparation field 3554 is shown as being populated with a listing 3574 of required steps for preparation of a selected order record 1320. In this regard, an identifier of the step, a status of the completion of the step, a time and date at which the step was completed, a capture type associated with the step, a capture date and time associated with the capture type for the step, and instruction text associated with the step may be displayed in the dose preparation field 3554.

With returned reference to FIG. 40, a product procedure field 3556 may provide procedures for preparation of products contained within the dose of the selected dose order 1320. In turn, the product preparation field 3558 may display

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steps associated with the preparation of a product for inclusion when preparing a dose associated with the selected dose **1320**.

FIG. **41** depicts the dose detail screen **3500** upon selection of the additional information tab **3520**. In this regard, a raw data field **3560** may be presented that provides a user information regarding the raw label data (e.g., has received from a print stream or the like). Additionally, parsing errors field **3562** may present to the user information regarding any parsing errors occurred upon parsing the incoming dose order for generation of the selected dose order record **1320**. FIG. **42** depicts the other information field **3564** and expanded configuration. In this regard, additional information regarding the selected dose order record **1320** may be presented such as auxiliary data, barcode information, facility information, infusion rate information, this format information, dose administration frequency, as well as items contained within the selected dose order **1320**.

FIG. **45** further depicts a clinical data field **3572** that may be displayed in a dose detail screen **3500**. The clinical data field **3572** may include a listing of clinical ordered items **3574** in relation to a listing of items **3576** included in the dose. The clinical data field **3572** may be particularly useful in the field of a total parenteral nutrition (TPN) dose in which clinical ordered items **3574** may be used in relation to the items contained in the order **3576** to easily compare the requested dose ingredients **3574** with a compound a result listing **3572** to ensure that the correct items are included in the dose.

With return reference to FIG. **8**, selection of the place on hold button **1324** may result in the selected dose order **1320** being placed on hold status. Selection of the remove from hold button **1326** may result in a selected dose order record **1320** that is currently a hold status being removed from hold status. It may be appreciated from FIG. **8**, the selected dose order **1320** and the particular embodiment shown is not on hold, therefore the place on hold button **1324** may be enabled while the remove from hold button **1326** may be disabled. In contrast, if a selected dose order **1320** was a dose order with an on hold status, the place on hold button **1324** may be disabled and the removed from hold button **1326** may be enabled. Selection of the discontinue button **1328** may result in the selected dose order **1320** being discontinued (i.e., the status of the selected dose order **1320** may be changed to a discontinued status). Selection of the modify button **1330** may result in display of a dose modification screen **1348** that allows for one or more portions of dose order metadata to be modified as shown in FIG. **9**.

Furthermore, the availability of a button for performing an operation relative to a dose order may be at least partially based on a level of authorization of a user. In turn, the enablement of one or more of the buttons that provide management functionality relative to the dose orders appearing in the dose order record listing **1312** may be based upon permission data as described above. As such, for example, a user may have the ability to place a dose order on hold or remove a dose order from hold using the place on hold button **1324** or remove from hold button **1326**, but not have sufficient authorization to modify a dose order using the modify button **1330**. Further still, a user may have authorization to view a dose order record listing **1312** alone without any authorization to modify a dose in any regard. Each of these permission identifications may be provided in permission data relative to the user.

With continued reference to FIG. **9**, the dose modification screen **1348** may be displayed upon selection of the modify button **1330** with respect to a selected dose order **1320**. The

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dose modification screen **1348** may include the dose order record listing **1350** and a dose modification field **1352**. The dose modification field **1352** may include one or more fields that allow for modification of one or more dose order record data fields associated with the selected dose order **1320**. For example, the dose priority, dose location, administration time of the dose, nursing unit to which the patient for the dose belongs, or other parameters may be modified for the selected dose order record **1320**. The dose modification field **1352** may also provide a field to accept a reason for the modification of the selected dose order record **1320**. Providing a reason for modification of the dose may be required field that must be selected by user prior to allowing the dose order record to be modified. The reason may be selected from a drop-down field that may include a plurality of predefined reasons that may be selectable by a user. Additionally or alternatively, the user may enter a reason for the modification using free-form text entry in the other reason box. Furthermore, depending upon the authorization level of the user, the other reason provided by the user may be included for later selection and the reason drop-down list.

With further reference to FIG. **10**, the dose order management screen **1310** is shown when the verify tab **1316** is selected. Upon selection of the verify **1316**, doses that have been prepared and are waiting pharmacist verification may be displayed. Additional aspects related to pharmacist verification are described in greater detail below. Furthermore, FIG. **10** depicts the dose order management screen **1310** upon selection of a wait/hold secondary filter from the secondary filter list **1318**. In this regard, the dose order record listing **1312** may be divided based upon a dose order record status of having a hold or wait status. Also shown in FIG. **10**, a plurality of queue filters **1336** may also be provided. The queue filters **1336** may be configurable by a user and may allow for customization of filters to be provided. In this regard, the queue filters **1336** may include customizable parameter selection such that a filtered dose order record listing **1312** may be based upon any desired metadata for one or more dose order record data fields associated with the dose order records. That is, the queue filters **1336** may query any one or more of the dose order record data fields associated with each of the dose order records in return only those dose order records that match a query.

With further reference to FIG. **11**, a further embodiment of the dose management screen **1310** is depicted. As shown in FIG. **11**, the dose order record listing **1312** may be configurable to depict categorization of dose order records within the dose order record listing **1312**. For example, user interface elements may allow for a column heading such as, for example, the patient name **1338** as shown in FIG. **11** to be dragged and dropped to a categorization bar **1340**. Upon selection of the column heading **1338** for use in the categorization bar **1340**, the corresponding column heading **1338** may appear in the categorization bar **1340**. In turn, the dose order record listing **1312** may be configured to display dose order records according to category selected based upon the column heading **1338** selected. For example, shown in FIG. **11**, the patient name column heading **1338** has been selected for use in the categorization bar **1340**. In turn, the dose order record listing **1312** may be categorized according to patient name. Thus, the dose order record listing **1312** may include category headings **1342** within the dose order record listing **1312** such that associated dose order records **1344** corresponding to the category heading **1342** are presented. As may be appreciated, each category heading **1342** may be expanded or collapsed such that the associated dose order

records **1344** for each category heading **1342** may be shown or hidden. It may be further appreciated the multiple category headings **1338** may be dragged and dropped to the categorization bar **1340**. As such, the categorization within the dose order record listing **1312** may include a hierarchical listing such that a plurality of hierarchically displayed category headings **1342** may be provided in the dose order record listing **1312**.

FIG. **11** also displays a column layout selection **1346** that allows for different column headings **1338** to be shown and/or hidden in the dose order record listing **1312**. The column layout selection **1346** also allows for arrangement of the various column headings **1338**. In this regard, the column layout selection **1346** may allow for user customization. In turn, the user may arrange the dose order record listing **1312** as desired including selection and/or arrangement of various column heads, categorization and/or filter results. In turn, once users authorized in the login screen **1302**, the last used dose order record listing **1312** configuration or a default dose order record listing **1312** configuration may be presented to the user.

Rules may also be used to otherwise assist in management of the dose order records in the dose order queue. For example, the local server **330** may also include or be in operative communication with a dose logic engine (“DLE”). The DLE may be operative to evaluate dose order records based on one or more portions of dose metadata stored in corresponding dose order record data fields. In this regard, anyone or more the portions of dose order metadata as described above may be utilized in a rule implemented by the DLE. Furthermore, conditions for execution of rules executed by the DLE may be established such that the rule may be performed at one or more times on dose order records. For example, one or more rules may be executed on a dose order record by the DLE when the dose order record is initially populated in the dose order queue and/or upon a subsequent condition being satisfied such as a change in status of the dose order record or the like. In any regard, a rule executed by the DLE may include scrutinizing one or more portions of dose metadata in view of a rule. For example, Boolean searching or the like may be utilized to identify whether a rule is to be applied to the dose order record based on the occurrence of a selected parameter in the dose order metadata. Upon determining that a rule applies to a dose order record, an operation may be associated with the rule that is in turn executed on dose order records determined to be applicable to the rule. The operation may be utilized to manage and/or modify the dose order record identified by the rule. For example, the operations may include changing a status of the dose order, modifying metadata of the dose order, or other appropriate operation with respect order record or metadata associated with the dose order record. Two such examples of operations that may perform by the DLE include identifying duplicate orders and/or discontinued orders.

In a duplicate order detection rule, the DLE may be operative to review a first dose order record in view of other dose order records within the dose order queue to determine if the first dose order record corresponds to a potential duplicate dose order. In this regard, the DLE may evaluate the metadata regarding the first dose order record to determine if other ones of the dose order records within the dose order queue match the identified metadata regarding the dose order to a predetermined correspondence. The predetermined correspondence may be selectable by a user of the management tool **1300**. It may be appreciated that the matching of the metadata between the dose order records

being reviewed and the other dose order records in the queue may not necessarily need to be identical. For example, the rule may be written such that if selected ones of the metadata fields are identical between the first dose order record being reviewed and the other dose order records in the dose order queue, the dose order record being reviewed may be flagged is a potential duplicate order. Such a rule may be applied to the first dose order record when the record is initially populated the dose order queue.

In this regard, with further reference to FIG. **12**, may be appreciated that the dose order records that have been identified as a potential duplicate order may be sorted and presented to a user. In this regard, the dose order management screen **1310** may include a secondary filter for presenting suspect duplicates in the dose order record listing **1312**. In this regard, the dose order record listing **1312** may be populated with suspected duplicates. In this regard, the dose order record listing **1312** may present a user in an original dose order record **1362** that is associated with one or more suspected duplicates **1364** based on exceeding a predetermined correspondence between the metadata of the suspected duplicates **1364** the original dose order record **1362**.

Accordingly, upon selection of the suspected duplicate **1364**, number of operation buttons may be enabled. For example, the user may select detail button **1366** to be presented with additional details regarding the suspected duplicate order **1364** and/or the original order **1362**. In turn, the user may determine suspected duplicate **1364** may not in fact be a duplicate order, but rather be a valid order the should proceed preparation. In this regard, the user may select the ignore button **1368** to indicate that the suspected duplicate **1364** is not in fact a duplicate of the original order **1362**. In contrast, should the user determine that the duplicate order **1364** is in fact duplicate of the original order **1362**, the user may select the discontinue button **1370** to discontinue the duplicate order **1364** such that the duplicate order may be removed from the dose order queue. Upon selection of either the discontinue button **1370** or the ignore button **1368**, the user may be present the dialog box that may require the user to identify the reason for the discontinuation or ignoring of the suspected duplicate status of the dose order.

Additionally, it may be recognized that the DLE may process incoming dose orders to determine if the order corresponds to a discontinuation of an order. That is, a common practice when processing dose orders is to indicate a discontinuation of a first order by subsequently sending a corresponding order to the first order at a later time with a discontinue status for the subsequently provided order. In prior approaches, the receipt of such a discontinued order may simply result in printing a label with the dose order details and a discontinuation status. This would in turn require a user to go through the printed dose order labels to locate the original dose order that was referenced in the discontinued dose order in order to replace the original dose order on a discontinued status. The DLE may be utilized to automate this process in the context of the dose order queue stored by the local server **330** by identifying receipt of a dose order in the dose order queue that contains a discontinued status and automatically matching the discontinued dose to one or more existing dose order records. Thus, receipt of a dose order with a discontinued status may trigger the DLE to perform a query of the dose order queue to identify corresponding ones of the dose orders in the dose order queue that exceed a predetermined correspondence to the discontinued dose order. For example, one or more overlap-

ping or identical pieces of metadata between the discontinued dose order and the identified discontinued order in the dose order queue may be determined. The predetermined correspondence may be customizable by a user. In any regard, upon identification of a dose order record from the dose order queue that corresponds to a received discontinued dose order, the original dose order may automatically change the status of the one or more identified dose order records to a discontinued status.

The execution of a discontinued dose rule by the DLE may also at least partially be based upon the status of the one or more dose order records from the dose order queue that are identified as discontinued doses at the time the dose order records are identified. For example, in one example, the dose order for the dose order record identified as a discontinued dose may not yet have been prepared. In this regard, the DLE may simply change the status the dose order record to discontinued and remove the dose order record from the dose order queue such that the discontinued dose order record is not prepared. In contrast, the identified discontinued dose order record may have been prepared and verified and be in sort awaiting dispatch from the pharmacy. In this regard, the status of the dose order may be modified to discontinued and any resulting dose that was prepared for the dose order record may be changed from a dose to a product. That is, the dose order system may print a work in progress label or other identifier that allows the prepared dose to be moved to pharmacy stock for later use (e.g., to fulfill a later dose order received at the pharmacy). The modification of a dose to a produce may also occur in the case where a dose has been prepared and not yet verified. In this regard, the pharmacist that performs the verification may be presented with the status of the dose being discontinued.

In addition to the dose order record management functions related to the dose order records described above, the pharmacy workflow management application 114 may further be operative to provide dose order records to a workstation for the purpose of fulfilling or preparing the dose order record at the workstation. Any number of different workstations can be part of the system. For example, FIG. 2 shows a flowhood workstation A 500, a flowhood workstation B 510, and a chemo workstation 520. However, other workstations may be provided without limitation. For instance, those skilled in the art will recognize a number of different workstations that are often utilized in the pharmacy environment. Such workstations may include laminar flow hoods, biohazard cabinets, or other particularized workstations used in the preparation of specific doses. However, other workstations may also be included that do not actually prepare doses, but may be used for pharmacy management such as supervisory terminals (e.g. that perform web-based system management, query reporting, etc.), situation boards that display system status or the like, pharmacist review stations, or other appropriate workstations in operative communication with the local server 330 to communicate dose order record and associated metadata.

In any regard, the local server 330 may be operative to communicate with a workstation to provide information related to the dose order record thereto. For example, in order to prepare a medication dose at one of the workstations, data regarding a corresponding medication dose order record may be sent by the local server 330 to the appropriate workstation. As may be appreciated, the various workstations may be particularly suited for particular type of medication dose to be prepared. For instance, a dose of chemotherapy to be administered to a patient may be provided to

the chemo workstation 520, whereas another type of dose may be prepared at another workstation within the local system 110.

With returned reference to FIG. 4, information related to dose order records may be forwarded to client applications executing on one or more workstations located within the pharmacy, hospital, or elsewhere. The workstation client application or technician can manage the various open tasks (e.g., orders to fill) by interacting with the workstation in order to follow a protocol or "recipe" mandated for a particular dose order or batch of orders, as indicated a block 440. The dose orders are prepared as doses at the workstation with the benefit of documentation support as indicated a block 430. The documentation support is provided to the technician to guide preparation and better ensure the doses are prepared in accordance with established protocols and policies. As described further below, the intermediate steps in the preparation of each dose order are subject to data capture to permit post preparation review of the steps taken to prepare each dose.

Returning to the dose preparation workflow and documentation support 430 and management of scheduled tasks by the workstation 440 depicted in FIG. 4, an exemplary method performed in relation to these schematically depicted tasks as shown in FIG. 13. The order filling processing commences at step 530 at which it is determined whether there anyone to fill dose order records in the database.

If unfulfilled dose order records are in the database, unfulfilled dose order records are retrieved at step 540. At decision 541, it may be determined whether a dose previously prepared and stored which would satisfy the dose order. For disclosure of assist in the prepared dose orders in anticipation of need for such orders, see U.S. application Ser. No. 11/844,135, filed Aug. 23, 2007, entitled "Automated Centralized Preparation of Medications in Anticipation of Use," which is co-owned with the present application and hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. If no such dose exists, the dose order may be posted to the dose order queue at each workstation and may also be posted to the situation board 400 at step 542. Additionally, the dose order record may be updated so that a status of the dose order records indicated as "pending" to signify the dose order is ready to be prepared. Optionally, the requirements for filling the dose order are retrieved and used to post the dose order to the dose order queues only those workstations that are suitable for handling such dose order. In this way, individual workstations may have a tailored queue of pending dose orders. In another arrangement, such tailored queues are provided to the individual workstations with the operator such workstation can expand the presentation to see other disorders in the queue even if not suitable for handling of the operators given workstation.

With returned reference to FIG. 13, at step 542, the drug order queue is generated and optionally one or more dose orders can be assigned to a particular workstation based on one or more rules that govern the distribution of dose orders to a particular workstation. The system may be configured so that the dose orders must be "pulled" from the dose order queue. In other words, an affirmative step may be required for the dose order to be assigned to particular workstation. For example, as discussed above, an operator at a given workstation may review the dose order queue and then select the dose orders that will be fulfilled at the given workstation (e.g., by using a touch screen display), at which time these orders are effectively assigned to workstation and are removed from the dose order queue.

In some instances the workstation is in the form of an automated device and therefore, the automated device has a selection module comprising code to automatically select those dose orders in the queue that can be fulfilled by the workstation. The selection can take into account number of
5 different rules including the number of pending dose orders at this workstation, the availability of different drugs, etc. The automated device communicates with the local server **330** and selects and pulls dose order for filling.

However, even when the system is configured to operate in such a pull mode, the individual dose orders can be preassigned in the event that a dose order can only be fulfilled by a specific workstation, in which case the application **114** may recognize this fact and identifies that the particular dose order is intended for delivery to a particular workstation. For example, if the dose order that is received and processed step **541** is the type that can only be fulfilled by specific workstation (e.g., chemotherapy workstation), the dose order will be identified as such on the dose order queue in the workstation type is qualified for receiving and fulfilling the dose order can be notified (e.g., the chemo workstation **520** as shown in FIG. 2). Similarly, the type of dose order can be identified as a manual fill dose order on the situation board in one or more manual workstations can be alerted or to simply include the dose order on screen.

In another application, the system may be configured to “push” dose orders to the individual workstations. In this regard, the local server **330** may select which workstation is best capable of handling incoming dose order and assign the dose order to that workstation. Workstation may then be sent to the workstation fulfillment of the order. In this regard, the “pushing” dose orders to the individual workstations may be based on a multitude of factors including, for example, the type of workstation, the backlog of dose orders, the types of drugs located at a given workstation, the technician logged in at a given workstation, or other factors.

Furthermore, the application **114** can analyze the supplies necessary to fulfill the order. The list of required supplies may be compared to an inventory of supplies and their availability, optionally broken down by hospital, pharmacy location, or workstation. If there are insufficient supplies, additional supplies may be automatically order the relocation of supplies from one workstation to another may be ordered such that at least one workstation will have the necessary supplies to fulfill the dose order.

In an embodiment, a rule-based management of dose orders (e.g., by way of the DLE discussed above) may facilitate automatically assigning a dose order based on the preparation mode for the dose order. For example, the dose order may be evaluated with respect to at least one portion of dose order metadata stored in a dose order record data field associated with the dose order record. This evaluation may be performed upon population of the dose orders to the dose order queue. In turn, the evaluation may result in the preparation mode being assigned to an order. In turn, the user may be free of selecting the preparation mode associate of the dose order record, rather the preparation mode may be assigned automatically in response to the evaluation of the at least one portion of dose order metadata stored in the dose order record data field. The preparation mode assigned the dose order may be used, for example, to generate and/or select an appropriate preparation procedure for that dose order. Such preparation procedure may in turn be presented to a user when preparing the dose. As the preparation mode may be automatically attributed to the dose order based on application of a rule to the dose order, the user may not be required to select the preparation mode for the dose order. In

turn, the dose order may be routed to an appropriate workstation where the user may be presented with the preparation procedure at least partially based on the automatically assigned preparation mode that is been associated with the dose order record by the system. Furthermore, dose orders that have the same preparation mode may also be grouped together into a micro batch in a queue view list.

In this regard, the pharmacy workflow management application **114** may allow for a dose order record to be communicated to a workstation for preparing a dose associated with the dose order record. As may be appreciated, the protocol or “recipe” corresponding to the dose order record may be provided to a technician at the workstation for use in preparing the dose. During the preparation of the dose, the technician may scan, enter, capture, or otherwise generate or record dose order metadata corresponding to the dose order being prepared. At least a portion of this information collected by the technician during preparation of the dose may be utilized to allow for a pharmacist review of the preparation of the dose as described in greater below.

With returned reference to FIG. 13, if the dose-order is one determined to be suited for manual preparation, then the process flow branches to block **560**. At block **560**, protocol information is retrieved. This is because, before the dose order record is dispatched to a manual workstation for action by the operator, additional information is provided to facilitate the manual fulfillment of the dose order at the selected workstation. This can be based on the determination that manual preparation is required and the assumption that providing additional information can improve safety, efficiency, and precision during fulfillment of the dose order. The management module can associate the additional information with the dose order record. For example, at step **560** the medication and form of dose (e.g., syringe, IV, oral dose etc.) specified by the dose order record can be examined so as to determine the protocol by which the dose of that medication should be prepared. The protocol can specify the steps (e.g., sanitization and documentation) that must be taken during preparation to comply with Food and Drug Administration regulations or any other governing procedures regarding the conduct of the pharmacy. Furthermore, the protocol associated with the dose order at steps **560** and **562**, preferably is interactive in guiding the operator through the fulfillment process to achieve the same level of accuracy and dose safety which is typically associated with the automation. For example, the protocol can require the operator’s input including logging of events at critical stages of the dose preparation process (e.g., requiring the operator to scan information related to the source drug containers).

The additional information (i.e., protocol) can be associated with the dose order record at step **562** for presentation to the operator. The association can be accomplished by attaching the protocol file to the dose order record, or otherwise communicating it electronically to the workstation selected for handling that dose order, or by printing a copy of the protocol to include with a printed order for the dose. In a paperless environment, the protocol is preferably displayed along with the display of the order or can appear as a hyperlink or call-up dialog box from within the order display at the workstation.

Referring briefly to FIG. 14, one exemplary screen **600** is illustrated that lists a number of steps generally indicated at **610** that are required to be performed to successfully prepare a medication product that is used to prepare a dose that is part of a dose order. On the left side of the screen, the drug to be prepared is clearly identified at **620**, in this case Cefazolin 1 g (Apoth). This screen is an interactive screen in

that the user can simply highlight different areas either to receive more information or to enter information. For example, there is a Detail button **622** near the drug identification and if additional information is needed concerning this particular drug order, the user can simply highlight this particular button (as by “clicking” the box).

On the right side of the screen are processing steps **610** that must be undertaken in order to prepare the requested dose. For example, a banner **612** indicates again the drug being produced is Cefazolin 1 g (Apoth) and below this banner there are a number of steps **610** that must be performed in order to produce the correct dose (drug product). The illustrated screen shows a first step **614** of printing and applying a product label. The label is printed by simply pressing the button **616** that is labeled “Print Label”. As soon as the label is printed, the user is prompted to move on to the next step **618** which is a step of scanning the product to verify that the proper product is present at the workstation. Conventionally scanning equipment can be used to scan (e.g., a barcode) the product and then the user is prompted to enter the Product Lot Number in a box **620** that is provided and the user then enters the Product Expiration Date in another box **622**. All this inputted information is used to confirm that the correct product (drug) is present and is being used in the preparation of the Cefazolin 1 g dose. In this regard, it may be appreciated pharmacy workflow management application **114** may require a previous step to be completed prior to moving to a subsequent step. Performance of some steps may include positive capture of information related to the dose being prepared. In turn, the sequence of the protocol presented for a dose may be documented and explicit steps in relation thereto may be required prior to progressing in the sequence.

In another aspect of the present invention, other identifying information can be used to assist in determining that the correct drug is present at the workstation and is suitable for use in fulfilling a pending drug order. More specifically, the Drug Listing Act of 1972 requires registered drug establishments to provide the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) with a current list of all drugs manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed by it for commercial distribution. The National Drug Code (NDC) is a universal product identifier used in the United States for drugs intended for human use. The FDA inputs the full NDC number and the information submitted as part of the listing process into a database known as the Drug Registration and Listing System (DRLS). The information submitted as part of the listing process, the NDC number, DRLS, and the NDC Directory are used in the implementation and enforcement of the Act. In turn, the NDC for a drug may be recorded during the preparation of a dose. A formulary of the pharmacy workflow management application **114** may be cross-referenced to determine if the NDC received during preparation corresponds to a drug appropriate for the dose being prepared. If the NDC is appropriate as determined by reference to the formulary, the user may be allowed to sequence to the next step in the process. If the NDC does not match, the operator may not be allowed to progress and the fact that an incorrect NDC was provided may be noted. It will also be appreciated that some of this information can be inputted using a reader device, such as a barcode reader, etc.

Dose order records stored in the local database can be ordered or arranged and displayed in the dose order queue and/or at the situation board in accordance with a rule base that operates on the database with one or more rules. The rules may be at least partially based on dose order metadata

populating one or more dose order record data fields. For example, one rule can be to optimize fulfillment of the orders. Thus, like dose orders (e.g., dose orders with similar drug components as reflected in the dose order metadata) can be processed at the same workstation one after another and hence faster because there is less cross-contamination and medication changes (i.e., retrieval and storage). Thus, dose orders can be grouped by type or medication, such that dose records requiring the same medication or with no risk of cross-contamination can be processed in order by the same machine, or set of machines. In this regard, the rules are configured to sort the dose-orders by type or medication. Alternatively, dose order records can be prioritized by urgency (e.g., “First Doses” or “STAT”). For example, if a doctor urgently needs a specific medication, the data stream identifying the dose can include information indicating its urgency, and the dose order record can include such urgency information. Thus, the rule in this instance operates to re-sort an urgent order to near the front of the queue, or have that order identified (e.g., flagged) as urgent for immediate or expedited fulfillment. Through this or a similar mechanism, the next unfulfilled dose order retrieved at step **140** can be arranged in the queue to optimize throughput or to satisfy other rule-based priorities. Alternatively and as described above, urgent orders can simply be highlighted and/or labeled as such in the drug order queue presented at the workstation.

The workstation can include various tools and monitoring equipment to assist and perform quality control during the manual preparation of the dose order. Such tools and monitoring equipment can include barcode scanners, digital cameras, scales, hydrometers, spectrometers, and other tools that can be used to verify the properties of a substance. For example, a computer monitor at the workstation can prompt the operator to take certain measurements of the dose order being prepared and input the results of those measurements. Failure to input a measurement within an acceptable range can result in the system automatically rejecting the preparation. Furthermore, to prevent operator fraud, the system can prompt the operator to place the preparation on a scale, or within another instrument, that automates the measurement, thereby reducing the opportunity for the operator to intentionally or unintentionally deceive the system. In this regard, it should be appreciated that the protocol presented to the user at block **562** is preferably coded to capture the progress made toward dose fulfillment. Thus, steps taken in completing the protocol or recipe are preferably coupled with specific operator input such as photographing a drug vial, weighing a syringe, and the like, with the inputs being captured and included in a data record that can be forwarded to the pharmacist for review and approval. The data record can be a record storable in the Ensemble database that is used in a preferred embodiment of the invention.

In accordance with the present invention and as previously mentioned, the present system includes means, such as readers and the like, which allow a particular drug to be identified at step **618** and compared to a database to ensure that the identified drug is the drug which is being requested is the same drug which has been identified at a particular location (station) of the present system. Since the NDC includes product code information, such as the specific strength, dosage form and formulation, it can be used in drug identification step **618** of the present system. It will also be appreciated that the NDC number can provide a means for redundantly confirming the identification of the drug being used at the workstation to prepare the requested drug order. In other words, other identifying information that is printed

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or otherwise present on the drug product can be read and then the NDC number can be read and the two compared as part of an integrity check to ensure that the correct drug product is present at the workstation.

The next step **624** involves scanning the diluent that is used in the reconstitution process. Once again, conventional scanning or imaging techniques can be used to identify and confirm whether the correct diluent is being used in the reconstitution process. The step **626** involves acquiring the diluent for the reconstitution and then confirming its proper identity and the user can indicate that the step has been completed by pressing the button labeled “Done”. The next step **628** can involve capturing the image of the diluent using conventionally techniques (e.g., a camera) and additional steps that can be performed are capturing the image of the completed vial **630** and scanning a dose to begin preparation of the individual dose **632**. All of the information that is gathered in each of the steps is stored in the local database, preferably in the same record as or in association with the particular drug order being filled.

At any point, if a task performed in one of the steps is not verified as being correct, the operator is prevented from going onto the next step and the dose is not prepared.

Also, with brief reference to FIG. **15**, a sample screen **700** shows exemplary steps that are displayed to the operator to assist the operator in preparing a specific dose of medication. On the left side of the screen, a “Selected Products Information” section **710** is provided and lists the drug product that is being prepared. In this example, the drug product is Cefazolin 1 g (Apoth). On the right side of the screen is information **720** that relates to the current dose that is being prepared for a specific patient. For example, the patient’s name (e.g., Karen Mirabelli) is clearly identified along with any identifying patient information (a patient number). The dose information also includes a final volume of the dose (e.g., 1 ml) and administration information is provided, such as a date and time (e.g., 8/7/08 17:04) when the dose is to be administered. The type of dose (e.g., STAT) can also be listed to alert the operator to any special processing information (e.g., the dose should be processed in an urgent manner).

The screen of FIG. **15** lists a number of steps **730** that are to be performed by the user to prepare the dose and fulfill the dose order. For example, one step may be the step of applying a label to the dose and once this task is performed, the user can indicate so by pressing a button that is labeled “Done”. Another step can be to acquire the dose volume from the product and once this task is performed, the user can indicate so by pressing a button that is labeled “Done”. Other steps that are to be performed and verified are capturing the image of the product dose transfer; capturing the image of the completed dose; and scanning the barcode label on the completed dose. Each of these steps must be verified as being properly completed before the user can continue with the other steps of the dose preparation process.

The NDC information also contains formulary information and this can be used at the workstation as the drug is being prepared in accordance with the steps shown and described with reference to FIG. **15**. In particular, this information can be used as part of an integrity check (drug verification process) to ensure that the drug is being prepared properly.

As mentioned above, if it is determined at step **550** that the dose order record is suitable for automated handling, it will be queued at an appropriate automated workstation. Queuing the dose order record at a workstation presents a further opportunity to optimize the distribution of orders

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within the pharmacy. For example, it may not be feasible to determine at step **140** an optimal organization of dose order records to ensure that dose order records requiring similar medications are queued at the same workstation. Thus, at step **570**, a particular dose order can be queued at an automated workstation that is known to be processing the same medication, or to any workstation at which a dose order involving the same medication was just queued (e.g., a workstation to which the dose order and protocol are provided at block **560**). Re-ordering and queuing of dose orders can be very flexible if the urgency of the dose order is very low. For example, the dose orders can be queued in a less than optimal order with respect to time, but more efficient with respect to medication changes and cleanings to prevent cross-contamination. Optionally, the current workload and/or work distribution of dose orders to workstations can be tracked or monitored and presented to a user (e.g., presented on a centralized display) for management and performance monitoring.

Once the workstation fulfills the dose order, the status of the dose order record can be changed to indicate that it has been processed at step **580**. The status change can be received by the pharmacy workflow management application **114** as an acknowledgement that the drug dosage form has been prepared, or as a “processed-order” status, and this can further result in an update to the dose order record, the inventory record, or both concerning any drug dosage forms that have been prepared but not yet delivered. Additionally, data concerning the assignment of the dose order to the selected workstation and the completion of the dose order can be logged in the database. Logging information concerning which workstation processed the dose order into the database (e.g., the local database **330**), as indicated at step **590**, enables complete tracking of both the dose-order processing steps and tracking of the prepared dose itself from its entry as data into the pharmacy system to its delivery to the patient. Accordingly, at step **590**, the information can be logged into the local database **112**.

The present system therefore provides a composite workflow application that can layer on top of a hospital’s existing pharmacy information system **320**, without requiring any changes to that system, in order to manage the production of IV doses (and other doses) in the pharmacy, track dose delivery from the pharmacy, prevent medication errors caused by incorrect dose preparation, capture detailed history of dose preparation (including images), and serve as a gateway to automation systems throughout the pharmacy, such as carousels, compounders, and IV robots.

Accordingly, the pharmacy workflow management application **114** may allow for a pharmacist review of a dose prior to the dose being distributed from the pharmacy is depicted in the pharmacy dose verification and approval step **450** of FIG. **4**. In traditional approaches to pharmacist review, a pharmacist would often have to enter the pharmacy to verify work performed by a pharmacy technician. Oftentimes, such preparation environments comprise clean rooms such that the pharmacist might have to go through an extensive gowning process in order to access the area in which the dose is being prepared. In contrast, given the centralized storage of dose order metadata facilitated by the pharmacy workflow management application **114**, a pharmacist may utilize a remote access terminal **314** or a client at the local system **110** that is external to the pharmacy, but still within the local system **110** to access, review, and approve or deny doses prepared by technicians.

Accordingly, the pharmacy workflow management application **114** may provide for remote inspection of prepared

doses, thus facilitating the practice of telepharmacy, by which a pharmacist can inspect the dose preparation from any location inside the hospital or elsewhere so the dose is released more quickly and efficiently from the pharmacy. Accordingly, dose inspection/verification may be performed by a pharmacist from any location using the portal the present invention. Dose order record metadata stored at the local server **330** may be presented to the pharmacist for inspection and approval. The portal may be provided through a conventional web browser, optionally with the use of a plug-in or other active code that provides for review of the data presented such as, for example, magnification, rotation, contrast adjustments, and other adjustments to an image to facilitate interview.

In turn, a pharmacist may be presented with images associated with the preparation of the dose. The pharmacist can not only look at images of the final product, including the product label, and other related product information, such as a barcode information, but also, the pharmacist can review information and images that obtain the particular steps in the overall drug preparation process. For example, during a drug reconstitution process, the operator may step through the drug preparation as described above such that the operator must confirm each step is successfully completed prior to moving to the next step. One of the steps in the preparation of the dose may be the selection of a particular drug vial. The selection of the drug while may be captured using the camera to produce an image that may be later viewed by the pharmacist. Additionally or alternatively, a scanning event during which the operator identifies the drug vial being used by scanning a barcode on the drug vial may also produce data that is reviewable by the pharmacist. The pharmacist can view each or many of the steps are taken in order to confirm that steps properly completed in the protocol to prepare the preparation and thus, confirmed the dose is properly prepared. The remote verification facilitated by the pharmacy workflow management application **114** provides a superior and more complete way of inspecting and verifying a dose prior to releasing the dose to the patient because the pharmacist may be able to visually inspect multiple images and/or data obtained during the steps of preparing of the drug to confirm that the steps are carried out properly, and thus, ultimately conclude whether the dose order is properly prepared and should be released the patient. In contrast, traditional approaches may rely upon a pharmacist discussing with the technician the steps taken to prepared dose without any way to actually verify the steps performed. This improved verification may be important in many circumstances, including when the constituent components of the final dose include more than one clear fluid such that a visual inspection of the final dose alone cannot provide a basis for the pharmacist to confirm the accuracy of the dose. Thus, benefit results from the capture and review steps, regardless of whether the pharmacist is on-site or remotely situated.

FIGS. **16** and **17** show an embodiment of a user interface for depicting various images that can be selected by a pharmacist in order to view a final dose order, in this case a syringe filled with medication. Different angles and different views are available to the pharmacist, as well as information that has been captured in other ways such as by scanning or weighing steps, if called for in the recipe at the workstation that prepared the final dose being inspected.

Preferably, the local server **330** includes web services or a communication module that enables the data records associated with the dose order and its production to be viewed through a conventional web-browser program. As

such, the pharmacist no longer has to be physically within the pharmacy to inspect and verify dose orders and ultimately either approve and release the dose order or reject the dose order. The opportunities that this system presents are varied and great. For example, a number of pharmacies can subscribe to a service where pharmacists inspect and verify dose orders from a remote location, either all the time or after the close of normal business hours. In addition, when the drug orders are prepared by automated drug preparation devices as opposed to pharmacy clerks, the inspection and verification process can be outsourced to one or more pharmacists who review and verify the dose orders.

In addition, a panel of pharmacists can, at one or more remote locations, review the dose orders that have been prepared by a number of different workstations (both automated and manual), regardless of the location of such workstations. Each pharmacist can review all of the digital records and stored information as described above as part of the inspection process and then can approve the dose order for release if the pharmacist concludes that the dose order was properly prepared. The approval process can comprise messages communicated through the portal, e.g., a web-browser application such that the pharmacist simply logs into the system and approves particular orders by mouse-clicks, keystrokes, and other conventional inputs that are forwarded to the local server that was the source of that particular dose order. A conventional login process with password and optionally further user-authentication ensures that the pharmacist's identity is verified before providing access to the pharmacist to any dose order information. The system can be designed so that for each dose order, the pharmacist must enter a unique identifier, such as a password, in order to release the drug. The date and time of the inspection and release or rejection of the dose order is also logged. Optionally, this information can be associated with the dose order record so that the approval stage is saved together with the processing steps to fill the dose order. In this manner, a record of which pharmacist has approved a particular dose order can be saved.

It will be appreciated that an entity can be formed in which pharmacist-members span the world in different time zones so as to have a pharmacist available regardless of the time of day to inspect and release or reject a particular dose order. The pharmacists can thus be part of an organization or a corporation that offers this service to different pharmacies across the globe. To accommodate different languages, the software can be configured to offer the dose order information in different languages, which can be selected in a pull down menu on a screen, such as a login screen.

With further reference to FIG. **18**, the dose order management tool **1300** may allow for a user to view and/or modify who has control over a dose order undergoing verification. For example, when a user selects a dose order record that has been prepared in order to verify the dose order, the dose order status may be changed to "at verification" or "claimed" to indicate that the dose is being verified by a user. However, under certain scenarios, the user may become distracted, be called away from the terminal at which verification is being performed, or otherwise be disposed such that the dose being verified remains in the claimed status without further action being taken with respect to the dose order. It may be beneficial to allow for another user to obtain control of the dose order record being verified such as for example, when a dose order associated with the verified dose order record is approaching administration time or if the dose order has a STAT priority or the like. Accordingly, with respect to FIG. **18**, when tab **1316** is

selected to display dose is awaiting verification, a secondary filter **1318** associated with doses being verified may be displayed to present a dose order record listing **1312** populated with dose order records with a claimed status. That is, upon selection of the being verified filter **1318**, the dose order record listing **1312** may be populated with doses that are undergoing verification.

In turn, upon selection of a dose being verified by another user, a verification control dialog box **1354** may be displayed to the user as shown in FIG. **19A**. The verification control dialog box **1354** may display to a user an indication of the other user who currently has control of (i.e., is verifying) the dose. The verification control dialog box **1354** may in turn include a number of controls (e.g., buttons) that provide for actions to be taken with respect to the dose being verified. For example, a user may select to leave the dose in the control of the other user by selection of the “leave alone” button. The user may also view details of the dose by selecting the “view dose” button. Finally the user may modify the control over the dose. In an embodiment, a control may be provided that allows a user to revoke the control over the dose from another user. Furthermore, as shown in FIG. **19A**, a user may take control of the dose being verified by the other user by selecting the “take control” button.

Upon selection of the “take control” button, a user may obtain control over the verification of the dose from the other user. In turn, a dose verification screen **1360** for the user to control the dose may be shown as depicted in FIG. **19B**. Specifically, a dose control indicator **1356** may provide an indication that indicates the user has taken control over the verification of the dose. Selection of the dose control indicator **1356** may provide details regarding the user and an expiration time corresponding to the time at which the user’s control over the dose may cease in a dose control information window **1358**. Correspondingly, a dose verification screen **1360** of the other user may be updated such that the dose control indicator **1356** of the other users modified to indicate the user no longer controls the verification of the dose. Furthermore, the dose control information window **1358** may be updated to display to the other user name user who is currently controlling the dose.

After doses are prepared, the resulting physical dose may be tracked during the dose sorting and distribution **460** as shown in FIG. **4**. That is, once the dose corresponding to the dose order is prepared, the resulting dose may be labeled, preferably at the dose preparation station so that the label is in close proximity to the prepared dose (as opposed to the conventional practice of centralized printing of all of the labels for dose-orders that enter the pharmacy. The association between the dose, the dose order, and the dose order record may be a result of linking the interrogation of a scannable element to the dose order record. A code supported by or secured to the dose itself and a code associated with a bin at the dosage form’s current location can both be interrogated and then that information uploaded to a database to provide information regarding the whereabouts of the dose within the pharmacy. For example, the codes can be bar codes and can be sensed using a reader such as, for example, a bar code scanner. The particular scanner or reader used and the manner of scanning can be varied within the context of the invention to suit the requirements of a given implementation. Thus, for example, the code can be an optically scannable bar code or an interrogatable code such as an RFID tag that is supported in lieu of or in addition to bar codes, plain text, or other codes. The terms scanner, scanning, and scannable and/or reader, reading, or readable

are intended to include wireless interrogation or passive data reception whether they are based on an optical read, a radio frequency interrogation or an interrogation in some other frequency band, or a form of passive wireless data reception.

More generally, the codes in scannable or readable form are referred to as “tags.” As the dose progresses through the process of preparing the dose, the dose and/or additional tags associated with various locations or processes can be scanned to track the dose through the preparation process.

The process of scanning a tag associated with the dose to change the dose’s status and/or location information may be referred to as a scan event. Some scan events may also be triggered scan events that function to change the status of the dose in the preparation process in response to a scan. For example, when the technician selects a dose to prepare, a dose label may be printed for the dose. The printed dose label may have a tag associated with the dose order. Scanning the dose order tag on the label may be a precursor in the protocol to initiate the preparation of the dose and may simultaneously trigger the status of the dose to change from, for example, “pending” to “in process.”

The workflow process described herein may include a “kitting” function that organizes work into appropriate kits, prints picking documents to assist the technician in locating and securing the appropriate drugs and supplies. Bar codes or the like can be used to verify the selected drugs and the workflow process includes issuing a kit report that tracks the work into and through the IV room or other room.

Additionally, scanning of tags associated with a dose may allow a plurality of dose orders may be aggregated to define a transport collection. For example, a transport collection may be identified for a specific final destination within a facility for more efficient transport of doses to the final destination in the facility. As such, the final destination may, but is not required to, correspond to a physical location within a hospital or other care facility. In this regard, verified doses may be scanned to identify the dose order for the dose. Subsequently, a transport collection (e.g., a tag or other machine readable identifier) may be scanned to associate the dose order with the transport collection. In this regard, when the transport collection undergoes a scan event (e.g., corresponding to a change in location of transport collection), all dose order records that are associated with transport collection may be updated without requiring each dose order record and transport collection to be scanned.

The transport collections may be associated with the final destination. In this regard, prior to association of a dose order with transport collection, one or more portions of dose metadata may be scrutinized determine the appropriateness of the dose order being added to the transport collection. For example, a transport collection may be established that is to be distributed to a predetermined location within a hospital. As an example, a transport collection may be defined corresponding to a fourth floor nursing station. In this regard, if the dose order record has dose metadata associated with a corresponding dose order record data field that indicates the dose order is not to be transported to the fourth floor nursing station, a transport collection rule may prevent association of the dose order with the transport collection rule. In this regard, the rule may scrutinize dose order metadata associated with a dose order to determine the appropriateness of the dose order records in relation to the transport collection. As such, a dose order record that includes dose order metadata not associated with acceptable metadata for the dose order record may be disallowed from being associated with the transport collection. The metadata scrutinized by the transport collection rule may be any

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appropriate portion of metadata and not simply limited to a location provided in the dose order data. For example, it may be recognized that a location may be unacceptable for handle hazardous doses such as chemotherapy doses or the like. In this regard, any portion of dose order metadata regarding the dose order (e.g., drug identifiers like) may be utilized to define transport collection rules.

In connection with the tracking of the dose in the pharmacy, the pharmacy workflow management application **114** is further capable of responding to any status inquiries concerning a given dose order with order status (e.g., “unprocessed,” “in-progress at {selected workstation},” “processed” and the like) and optionally a location (e.g., in bin A, on cart B, in pediatric ward, etc.). The pharmacy workflow management application **114** is also capable of monitoring and tracking the prepared dose through to its delivery with additional status information (e.g., dispensation to patient {X}), as discussed with reference to FIG. **21**.

Other scan events may modify the status of a dose order record in response to a scan associated with a dose order record, where the scan is at least partially in connection with the dose preparation step associated with an independent pharmacy workflow operation to prepare a dose associated with the dose order record. That is, for example, when a technician or other user scanned the dose for a purpose associated with the preparation of the dose, other than a specific change in the status of the dose, the status the dose may also be modified in response to the independent preparation step. Accordingly, as shown in FIG. **50**, scan event **5000** may be defined. The scan event may have a scan event abbreviation **5002** and a description **5004**. In the event a specific barcode for scanning in association with the scan event **5000** is provided, the barcode may be provided as a description **5006**. Additionally, a validation rule **5008** may be applied whereby scan events may only be applied certain types of doses. In the event the dose does not comply with the validation rule **5008**, the validation rule error message **5010** may be provided. Furthermore, the status from which the trigger event changes the dose **5012** as well as the status to which the trigger event changes the dose **5014** may be provided. In this regard, a scan event may be defined by its association with a scan of a dose order record or other information in relation to the preparation of the dose for purposes other than modifying the status of the dose. However, the dose status may also be updated at any time.

In FIG. **21** a process flow is illustrated that commences when a workstation identifies a particular dose as having been completed, as indicated at terminator **800**. The local database is updated with completion information at step **805**, and this provides status information that can be referenced by persons outside of the pharmacy in response to a status inquiry and by the system in managing the distribution of subsequent dose orders. The identification preferably associates a unique identifier with the dose. The database record associated with the identified dose can be marked as completed. Alternatively, various other subsystems can be notified of the completion of the dose. For example, a storage subsystem that tracks medication that is “on-hand” can be updated with the prepared dose’s record. Additionally, a delivery subsystem can be notified that the prepared dose is completed and ready for delivery to its destination. At a later time, for instance, according to a schedule, the information in the local database can be uploaded to a central server **390** that can be configured to communicate with the respective local databases of multiple pharmacy systems.

With continued reference to FIG. **21**, in step **830**, if the pharmacist approves the dose order, then the dose order is

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released in step **840** as described above. On the other hand, if at step **830** the pharmacist does not approve the dose order based on the information presented to the pharmacist, then the dose order is rejected and the original order is added back the dose order queue at step **850** for preparation anew. At step **860**, the local database and the situation board are updated to reflect whether the dose order was released or not. At a later time, the local database can communicate the completed dose information including any dose-approvals and dose-rejections from the local server **330** to the central server **390**.

As may be appreciated, dose tracking takes a number of forms. The situation board **400** provides one manner of dose tracking because it maintains a high level view of the work being performed in the pharmacy and because is configured to immediately instruct an observer regarding any incomplete work. Moreover, color coding or other formatting on the situation board can immediately identify the volume of work pending preparation, under preparation, or prepared but not yet checked out by a pharmacist (i.e., orders not yet approved for release). Such formatting may be based on a user profile associated with user authentication information used access the situation board **400**. For example, with further reference to FIG. **47**, a situation board **400** is depicted that, when accessed with a given user profile, may be displayed in the form of situation board **400'**, which may include color coding, alternative text presentations, or other formatted styles in relation to the data presented on the situation board **400**. Furthermore, as depicted in FIG. **48**, different sorting configurations such as a default sorting **4800** (e.g., where dose order records are sorted by priority for dose order page types, patient name for patient types, and expiration time/date for product page types), a sorting based on elapsed time in descending order **4802**, or a sorting based on elapsed time and hastening order **4804** may be applied to the dose order records displayed in the situation board **400**. In any regard, the appearance of the situation board **400** may be controlled by a style defined by a user profile. In turn, modifications to the style associated with the user profile may allow any of the foregoing or other changes to be easily made to the situation board **400** to customize the situation board **400** to a given installations need.

Dose tracking is also provided at each step in the dose preparation process, including without limitation, the selection and preparation of the ingredients, pharmacist checking, removal from the IV room for delivery to a patient, and the actual delivery of the dose to the floor. Each of these steps is part of the workflow process that is tracked in the system managed by the server **330**. As well, there is a dose query function that permits any authorized user to probe the database to discover the current status of any particular dose or group of doses. Also, the situation board maintains alarms for doses that are due and also tracks doses whose preparation must be delayed because of limited stability in solution.

While the invention has been illustrated and described in detail in the drawings and foregoing description, such illustration and description is to be considered as exemplary and not restrictive in character. For example, certain embodiments described hereinabove may be combinable with other described embodiments and/or arranged in other ways (e.g., process elements may be performed in other sequences). Accordingly, it should be understood that only the preferred embodiment and variants thereof have been shown and described and that all changes and modifications that come within the spirit of the invention are desired to be protected.

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What is claimed is:

1. A system for use in upgrading a terminal of a local network system for management of medication dose orders, the system comprising:

an access terminal disposed within at least one network of a common enterprise network, the access terminal including a first workstation version of a pharmacy workflow management application for the management of medication dose orders, the pharmacy workflow management application being a thick client with administrator privileges; and

a server remote from and in operative communication with the access terminal via a secure operative communication link, the server configured to:

store, in a database, a second workstation version of the pharmacy workflow management application, which is configured to store a plurality of dose order records corresponding to dose orders received at the pharmacy workflow management application,

identify the first workstation version of the access terminal,

compare the first workstation version of the access terminal with the second workstation version stored in the database,

determine the second workstation version stored in the database supersedes the first workstation version of the access terminal, and

cause the access terminal to present to a user an option to download the second workstation version stored in the database to the access terminal, thereby bypassing the administrator privileges.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the access terminal is operable to download, in response to the user selecting the option, the second workstation version stored in the database.

3. The system of claim 2, wherein the access terminal is configured to replace the first workstation version with the second workstation version of the pharmacy workflow management application.

4. The system of claim 3, wherein the access terminal is configured to replace the first workstation version with the second workstation version of the pharmacy workflow management application without using an administrative account or setting.

5. The system of claim 2, wherein in the access terminal is operable to download the second workstation version stored in the database on to the access terminal without hardware drivers or crystal reports.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein the access terminal includes a user interface for displaying the plurality of dose order records received from the server.

7. The system of claim 6, wherein the user interface is operable to display a plurality of pages, wherein a first page of the plurality of pages is associated with managing dose orders having a wait/hold status, a second page of the plurality of pages is associated with managing dose orders having an inline dose status, and a third page of the plurality of pages is associated with a pharmacist workspace queue management function.

8. The system of claim 6, wherein the user interface is configured to display numerical values of the plurality of dose order records according to an Institute for Safe Medical Practice ("ISMP") standard format.

9. The system of claim 8, wherein the user interface is configured to receive a user input in a first format and is

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further configured to modify the first format to conform to the ISMP standard format when the first format mismatches the ISMP standard format.

10. A method for upgrading a terminal of a local network system for management of medication dose orders, the method comprising:

storing, via a server in a database, a first workstation version of a pharmacy workflow management application, which is configured to store a plurality of dose order records corresponding to dose orders received at the pharmacy workflow management application, the pharmacy workflow management application being a thick client with administrator privileges at the terminal;

identifying, via the server, a second workstation version of the terminal, wherein the terminal is disposed within at least one network of a common enterprise network; establishing, via the server, an operative communication link between the terminal and the database;

comparing, via the server, the second workstation version of the terminal with the first workstation version stored in the database;

determining, via the server, whether the first workstation version stored in the database supersedes the second workstation version of the terminal; and

presenting to a user an option to download the first workstation version stored in the database on to the terminal, thereby bypassing the administrator privileges.

11. The method of claim 10, further comprising downloading, via the server in response to the user selected option, the first workstation version stored in the database on to the terminal.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the downloading comprises downloading the first workstation version stored in the database on to the terminal by the user, wherein the user is not an administrative user with credentials to upgrade the pharmacy workflow management application.

13. The method of claim 11, further comprising causing, via the server, the terminal to replace the second workstation version with the first workstation version of the pharmacy workflow management application.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein the downloading comprises downloading the first workstation version stored in the database on to the terminal without hardware drivers or crystal reports.

15. The method of claim 11, further comprising encrypting, via the server, the first workstation version of the pharmacy workflow management application before downloading the first workstation version of the pharmacy workflow management application to the terminal.

16. The method of claim 11, further comprising queuing, via the server, newly received dose order records until the first workstation version of the pharmacy workflow management application is installed.

17. The method of claim 10, further comprising receiving, in the server, an approval from an administrator to enable the first workstation version of the pharmacy workflow management application to be installed in a plurality of terminals including the terminal.

18. The method of claim 10, wherein the terminal provides for a preparation of medication doses based on the medication dose orders.

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